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## BRIAND FORCES FAIL TO BREAK UP GOVERNMENT

Attack on Party in Power Made in French Chamber of Deputies Results in Practically a Vote of Confidence for the Cabinet

## MARGIN IS LARGE

Question Raised in Tax Debate, but Speech of M. Caillaux in Reply Carries House and Socialists Support the Ministry

Special Cable to the Monitor from its European Bureau

PARIS—The struggle between the government and the opposition as to which is to have control of the executive at the moment of the forthcoming elections was carried a step further yesterday in the Chamber when the government, to the surprise of many of the supporters of the opposition, secured practically a vote of confidence by 329 votes to 214.

The occasion was an attempt by M. Briand to drive home in the Chamber the defeat of the government a few days ago on its income tax proposals in the Senate. The leader of the new party led the attack in person, proposing a resolution which censured the government for not making a vote of the Senate a question of confidence.

M. Briand pointed out that the income tax was originally M. Caillaux's own invention, yet he, M. Briand, when prime minister had staked the existence of his ministry on passing it through the Senate and, having been defeated, had resigned. Now, he went on, when M. Caillaux's own bill came before the Senate the government in which he was finance minister made no attempt to insist on its passage and did not even make the action of the Senate in rejecting it a question of confidence.

The conclusion, he wound up, was inevitable; the government obviously wished to have one party in the chamber to demand advanced reforms and another party in the Senate to prevent them, so as to tide over till the general election. That is to say, it was preserving its life by fighting with a button on its foil.

M. Briand was followed by one of his principal lieutenants, M. Millerand, who pointed out that the official position of the government was an impossible one. It was insisting that the demands made in the income tax bill and the bill for the taxation of capital were vital to the credits it wished to acquire. In spite of this it was obvious that this bill had no immediate chance of passing the Senate. In such circumstances the country was faced with a series of deficits which would reduce its finances to chaos.

The reply of M. Caillaux was a masterpiece of political tactics. He pointed out that it was a curious thing—M. Briand demanding the government should take a vote of the Senate on the income tax bill question of confidence when it was M. Briand's own supporters in the Senate who had thrown out the bill.

Again he drew attention to the fact that whilst M. Briand was denouncing the government for being too uncompromising in their attitude towards the income tax proposals he was at the same time denouncing them for not being so uncompromising as to make the vote of the Senate a question of confidence.

It was perfectly clear from the attitude of the House at this point that M. Caillaux's speech had saved the ministry and when he wound up with the declaration that M. Briand might assume an illogical attitude as he liked on this subject but that the government would insist on the policy of their own party it was perfectly clear he had carried the House with him.

The final speech from M. Jaurez, who declared that the Socialists were not going to be led astray by the tactics of the opposition, but were going to vote for the government, not because they approved of the budget, but because they meant to carry the income tax and the capital tax, settled the fate of the attack, which was defeated by the figures already given.

## LONDONERS TOLD DEPORTED LABOR MEN LOOK TO COURTS

Special Cable to the Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON—A meeting of 10,000 labor men last night welcomed the South African labor leaders in the London opera house. Amongst the speakers were Ramsay MacDonald, Keir Hardie and Henderson, as well as Bain, Pouta and Waterston.

Mr. Henderson announced that the opinion of leading counsel was to be taken as to the legality of the South African government and the steamship company deporting the men and that if the reply was favorable the question could be brought before the courts.

Mr. Pouta, on rising to speak, was almost overwhelmed by the applause, which grew in volume as he described at length his own career with the object

## GOVERNOR AND COMMISSIONER DISCUSS B. & M. UNMERGING

Decision That Massachusetts Legislature Must Pass on Transfer of New Haven Owned Stock Reviewed by Executive—Mr. Anderson Makes Statement

Governor Walsh and George W. Anderson, a member of the public service commission, meet today to discuss the plan for the transfer of the New Haven interest in the Boston & Maine to a board of trustees, following a decision by the department of justice that before the change can be effected Massachusetts legislators must pass upon it. Mr. Anderson said this afternoon that the government and New Haven have agreed upon all but one point.

Mr. Anderson, in a statement, said: "The present view is that it will be better to submit the question to the Legislature for its approval before the agreement is actually executed and as soon as the terms have been finally agreed upon, so that the Legislature may be dealing with the question at the same time the matter is submitted to the New Hampshire stockholders for their

expected ratifying vote. In any event, the rights of the commonwealth will be preserved and recognized to the fullest.

"There are differences of opinion between the department and the New Haven people as to the time within which the agreement should provide that, if the enabling legislation is obtained, the Boston & Maine stock should be marketed. The department is willing to give two years with a right to apply to the attorney-general for an extension if the two-year period proves inadequate. The New Haven people desire five years.

"I may add that there is almost certain agreement as to the personnel of the trustees and that Governor Walsh's nominations for the Massachusetts trustees seem certain to be accepted; that New Hampshire will also have representation."

## SENATE HEARS HIGGINSON VIEW OF TRUST BILLS

Boston Man's Letter to Senator Root, Urging Care in wording Measures of Good Intent, Is Read Into the Record

### RESULT OF HIS STUDY

WASHINGTON—A letter from Major Henry L. Higginson of Boston to Senator Elihu Root, analyzing antitrust bills, was read into the record in the Senate today at the request of Senator Root. The bills have a good intent, says Mr. Higginson, but must be carefully worded or they will injure the honest business and devastating the country and killing innocent persons in name of liberty.

(Continued on page ten, column six)

## SIR EDWARD GREY STATEMENT ON BENTON AFFAIR IS AWAITED

British People Said to Show Feeling With Regard to Mexico by Absolute Quietness With Which Country Watches Progress of Government Action

Special Cable to the Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON—The whole country is awaiting the statement which Sir Edward Grey has promised to make this week, with reference to W. S. Benson's fate, with that absolute quietness which always means that it is thoroughly roused.

The Morning Post put the government position today extremely frankly when it declared that the United Kingdom in no way pretends that the United States are in any way responsible for what has happened, and that the issue is between the United Kingdom and the men masquerading as Constitutionalists and deviating the country and killing innocent persons in name of liberty.

The government of the United States, it declares, must in the immediate future face the new conditions which have arisen and must continue its support of Villa and thereby alienate not only

## BOSTON TRANSIT BOARD'S FRIENDS SEEK EXTENSION

Senator M. E. Nichols' Bill to Lengthen Term of the Five Members for Three More Years Has Many Adherents

### ARGUMENTS ARE MADE

Supporters of the Commission Tell of Work It Has to Do—Governor Walsh in Inaugural Advises Reducing Numbers

Members of the Legislature who favor continuing the work of the Boston transit commission of five members and with the powers it has at present are rallying in support of Senator Malcolm E. Nichols' bill, Senate 102, which provides for extending the term of the commission for three years after July 1, 1914, at which time it would ordinarily expire under the present statutes.

At the hearing on the transit commission bills and in other discussions at the State House advocates of a smaller board have said that a reduction in the number of members to 3 would mean a saving of \$10,000 annually in salaries, as each commissioner receives a salary of \$5,000.

In reply, others declare that this saving would accrue not to the taxpayers of the city of Boston but to the Boston Elevated Railroad Company and that the reduction should not be made unless desired by the Elevated company.

It is asserted by those favoring a board of five members that five permits of a more representative board than three, and this is largely the reason why most of the important modern boards are made five in number, as the Boston finance commission, the Boston school committee and the like.

Of the other propositions before the Legislature relative to the composition and powers of the transit commission, there is Governor Walsh's proposal in his inaugural address to have the commission composed of three instead of five members; Representative McInerney's bill, House 1649, providing for three members and Senator Horgan's bill, Senate 317, to abolish the transit commission and transfer its functions to the public service commissioners.

Mr. McInerney's bill provides in section one as follows: "On and after July 1, 1914, the number of persons constituting the Boston transit commission shall be appointed by the Governor of the commonwealth, with the advice and consent of the executive council, and one of whom shall be appointed by the mayor of the city of Boston."

In other respects, the McInerney bill is practically like Senator Nichols' measure, extending the life of the commission for three more years.

Senator Nichols' bill for continuing the board of five members as at present is as follows:

"Section 1. The term of office of the members of the Boston transit commission is hereby extended for three years from the first day of July in the year 1914.

"Section 2. The powers, duties and compensation of said commission during said term of three years shall be the same as are specified in chapter 548 of the acts of the year 1894 and in acts in amendment thereof or in addition thereto, except as hereinafter provided. Any vacancy in said commission shall be filled in the manner provided in said chapter 548.

"Section 3. This act shall take effect upon its passage."

Since March 1895 when the transit commission began work on the Tremont Street subway, four subways or tunnels have been completed. The portion of the Tremont Street subway from the Public Garden to Park street was opened for traffic in September, 1897, and the remainder of this subway from Park street in September of the following year.

The East Boston tunnel, begun May 1, 1900, was finished and opened for use in December, 1904; the Washington Street tunnel, started in October, 1904, was opened to traffic in 1908, and the Cambridge connection was begun in September, 1909, and completed in March, 1912.

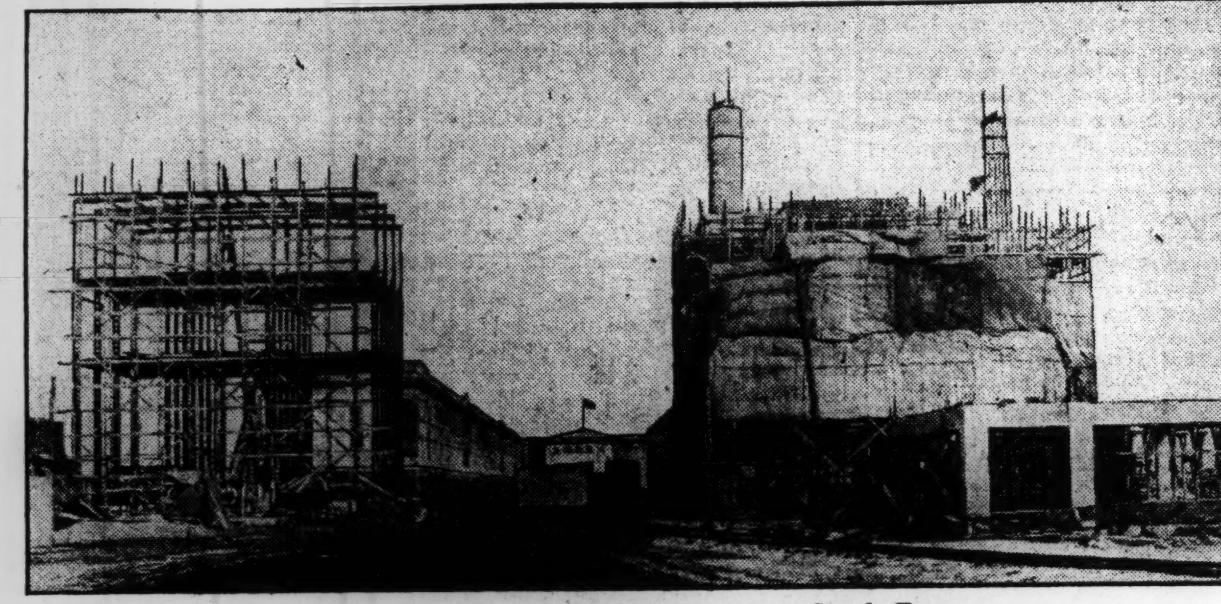
Of the propositions now before the commission, there is the Dorchester tunnel, on which a start was made in May, 1912. It is expected to be completed in the summer of 1917. It will be about 11,900 feet in length and cost in the neighborhood of \$7,900,000.

The East Boston tunnel extension from Scollay square into the West End, begun in November, 1912, is scheduled to be finished in July, 1915, at an estimated cost of \$2,500,000.

Enlargement of the Park street station, another work before the commission, has been necessarily delayed pending a settlement of other considerations. From nine to 12 months may be required for this construction.

The work which the commission now has under way or planned is expected to cost from \$17,075,000 to \$19,175,000, the exact sum depending largely on whether the terminal of the Boylston street subway is to be at Park street or Post Office square.

## FISH PIER TO BE READY IN MONTH



Entrance to the \$3,000,000 structure at South Boston

## VAN DYCK BOUGHT BY H. C. FRICK IN THE MARKET LONG

Special Cable to the Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON—The portrait by Van Dyck of Paola Adorno, which Henry Frick has purchased from the Duke of Abercorn, has been in the market for many months, but the high price placed on it has prevented its finding a purchaser.

It might have been bought for the national collections, but £80,000, the amount demanded and now obtained, has been regarded as excessive.

The picture, which is 90 by 60 inches, is one of three painted by the artist whilst in Genoa. Of these three, one remains in the Palazzo Rossi in that city. The second was purchased by P. Widener from the Earl of Warwick and the third is the picture in question.

The Abercorn picture has always been supposed to lack something of the beauty of the Genoa version, but is an infinitely better state of preservation.

PORTUGAL STRIKE ENDS; ATTENDED BY ACTS OF VIOLENCE

Special Cable to the Monitor from its European Bureau

LISBON—In spite of the fact that the European press is being filled with stories of revolution, the condition of things in Portugal by no means warrants any of these.

The strike, which is popularly supposed to be still raging, ended yesterday. It has been attended by the acts of sabotage by which strikes are commonly marked.

The damage done is, however, being repaired and reports as to anarchy prevailing may be confidently denied, since the strike was not a national one and was not even particularly popular with the workers.

## GREEKS' ACTION IN EPIRUS RAISES AEGEAN QUESTION

Special Cable to the Monitor from its European Bureau

ATHENS—There can be no question that the Greeks' action in Epirus is causing considerable anxiety to the Government. It is felt that while the great powers will in no way listen at the present moment to an alteration of the Greek frontier in this direction, any action of the Greeks in the future to be known as Southern Albania may compromise the Athenian movement respecting the Senate a question of confidence.

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## IRELAND WINS FROM SCOTLAND

Special Cable to the Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON—Ireland defeated Scotland at Dublin today in their rugby football international match 6 points to 0. Ireland were without Lloyd and Scotland without Sutherland. The International association football match, Scotland versus Wales at Glasgow, resulted in a goalless draw.

LEXINGTON UNION MEETING

LEXINGTON, Mass.—A union no-license rally of the churches will be held in town hall Sunday evening at 7 o'clock.

## TURKS OPENLY PREPARE FOR ARMY ACTION

Porte's Steps for Military Coup de Main Said to Be Directed Toward Aegean Islands off the Coast of Asia Minor

### PLANS ARE RUSHED

Special Cable to the Monitor from its European Bureau

CONSTANTINOPLE—In spite of the fact that the great powers have made their ultimatum on the subject of the Aegean islands particularly plain, the Turkish government is showing a tendency to repeat exactly what took place in the case of Adrianople.

Once again Enver Pasha is making open preparations for a military coup de main and there is one point and one point only against which such a coup de main can be launched, and that is the Aegean islands, off the coast of Asia Minor.

It is in Asia Minor consequently that the present preparations are being pushed forward and that armed corps in the district along the coast are being prepared in every way for a sudden movement.

Nothing would perhaps suit the Porte better than a rising in Albania under the cover of which it might make a dash for Chios and Mitylene as, during the war between Bulgaria and the allies, it made a rush upon Adrianople.

MEDICAL INSPECTION VETOED

COLUMBIA, S. C.—Governor Please today vetoed a bill for medical inspection of school children in Richland county, declaring such legislation as "uncalled for, ill-advised, and dictatorial."

Electricity has been used successfully for the improvement of gardens and to make them more productive. For back yard gardener and extensive producer alike the Monitor contains many an article similar to this which you may be sure will be gladly received and eagerly read by any one interested in growing things.

## CHARLES H. COLE RESIGNS AS FIRE COMMISSIONER

Mayor Accepts Action Taken Three Weeks Ago, to Take Effect on March 7

EIGHTEEN AUTOS START TODAY FOR GRAND PRIZE CUP

SANTA MONICA, Cal.—Eighteen of the fastest automobile drivers in the United States started at 10 o'clock this morning in the annual contest for the grand prize trophy over the famous course here before a record-breaking crowd.

The first driver to get away was Tezlaff and he was followed by the others at 15 second intervals. All of the original entrants started with the exception of William Carlson, who finished third in the Vanderbilt cup race Thursday. He was forced to drop out of today's event as his car was not in condition to run.

Tezlaff led until the fourth lap when he developed tire trouble and was compelled to stop. Spencer Wishart went into the lead and entered the fifth lap four miles ahead of the field.

Pullen and Anderson also passed Tezlaff while he was changing tires but the latter when he got started again took an 80-mile speed and quickly pulled up to Wishart, Oldfield and De Palma were then running in sixth and seventh places.

In the seventh Tezlaff was again compelled to change tires.

Finishing the tenth lap Wishart was still in the lead and driving 80 miles an hour. Pullen and Anderson were in second and third places respectively. Having again changed tires Tezlaff rapidly overtook the leaders and was in fourth place, with Old

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# Government Aid for Merchant Marine Urged in Italy

## NATIONAL BOARD TALKS PLANS AT GENOA MEETING

Committee Points Out That  
Most of the Goods Entering or  
Leaving Ports Are Carried by  
Ships of Other Countries

## LEGISLATION SOUGHT

(Special to the Monitor)  
FLORENCE, Italy.—A meeting of the national committee for maritime commerce and merchant marine was held at Genoa recently. This committee numbers among its members 80 senators and 200 deputies, its objects being what its name implies.

The speakers emphasized the fact that three quarters of Italian goods entering and leaving Italian ports were carried by the ships of other countries, and urged various steps for building up the merchant marine.

One of the steps advocated was that the recommendations of the parliamentary report be followed, and that the merchant marine and commerce have a department to themselves. Another was to change the law so that capital could be invested more easily in steamships. The same speaker advocating advisory institutions for naval credits. A system of subventions was advocated for new freight carrying vessels, or for vessels of the same class rebuilt, a system which should be based on the same proportions as the government aid granted to the merchant marine in France and Austria-Hungary.

The report read at this meeting referred to 35,000,000 of marks which the Hamburg-American line is said to be expending on ships for the Panama transit. In this connection, it is argued that a line of steamers of not less than 6,000 tons each should connect Genoa, Naples and Palermo with Panama, Ecuador, Peru, Bolivia and Chile. Such a line would not only do a good business in freights, but in passengers as well. Ships on the Panama transit should be paid their canal tolls and a subvention on mileage. Were these and various other recommendations which were proposed at the meeting, to be followed, the Italian merchant would be sensibly helped to compete with other countries, especially in connection with trade going by way of Panama.

## AT THE THEATERS

**BOSTON**  
"Way Down East," 8:30.  
"CANDY," Farce daily, 2:10, 8:30.  
"MOLLY," Musical Doll, 8:30.  
"CORT," "When Dreams Come True," 8:30.  
"HOLLIS," "The New Henrietta," 8:30.  
"KELLY," Vandeleur, daily, 2:30, 7:45.  
"MINTON," "The Love Draw," 8:30.  
"PARK," "The Argyle Case," 8:30.  
"PLYMOUTH," "Under Cover," 8:30.  
"SHUBERT," Miss Grace George, 8:30.  
"TREMONT," Raymond Hitchcock, 8:30.

**Boston Opera House**  
Saturday, 8 p. m., "Traviata."  
Sunday, 8 p. m., concert by opera artists, Miss Maria Gay, principal soloist.  
Concerts

Saturday, Symphony hall, 8 p. m., sixteenth concert, Boston Symphony orchestra.  
Sunday, Symphony hall, 3:30 p. m., concert by Miss Elisabeth von Ender, Otto Utrack, conductor.  
Twenty-first Century Club—English bell ringing.

**NEW YORK**  
"ASTOR," "Seven Keys to Baldpate,"  
"BELANCO," Miss Frances Starr.  
"BOOTH," "Omar," and Perlmutter.  
"COHEN," "Kittie," Mandy.  
"CONDIT," "Peg of My Heart."  
"ELLIOTT," "Help Wanted."  
"EMPIRE," Miss Maude Adams.  
"MINTON," "Along Came Ruth."  
"MUNICIPAL," "Chorus of Dames."  
"JUDSON," William Collier.  
"LIBERTY," "Sarl."  
"LITTLE," "The Philanderer."  
"LONGFELLOW," Miss Rose.  
"LYCEUM," Miss Burke.  
"MANHATTAN," "The Whip."  
"PARIS," "Things That Count."  
"SHUBERT," "A Thousand Years Ago."  
"THIRTY-NINTH," "Too Many Cooks."  
"WALLACKS," Cyril Maude in "Grumpy."

**CHICAGO**  
"AUDITORIUM," Webster and Fields.  
"BLACKSTONE," Ethel Barrymore, "Tante."  
"CLINE ARTS," Irish Players.  
"COHEN," "Seven Keys to Baldpate."  
"ILLINOIS," Miss Christy Macdonald.  
"OLYMPIC," "Trail of Lonesome Pine."  
"OWERS," "Young Wisdom."  
"SUDBEKER," "The Snickerdoodle."

## RENAISSANCE IN RELATION TO ENGLISH LITERATURE IS TOLD

University of Dublin Lecturer Says Product of Movement in England Is Emphatically Not Imitative but Original—Situation of Ireland Is Described

(Special to the Monitor)  
DUBLIN, Ireland.—Prof. W. F. Trench, the successor to Dr. Dowden in the chair of English literature in the University of Dublin, delivered his inaugural public lecture, entitled "The Renaissance in Its Relation to English Literature," in the Regent House, Trinity College, recently.

In referring to his distinguished predecessor, Professor Trench said Dr. Dowden's critical writings gave him, many years ago, a wide reputation which still endures, his critical judgments being respected by all the world of polite learning. There was in him, in addition to the critical faculty, a faculty for artistic and creative work.

In the course of his lecture the professor said the renaissance was that great movement in the world which produced modernity in society, in the internal politics of the nations and in their relations to each other, and also, among other things, in philosophy and in art. What brought about this great movement, the origin of modern political conceptions and the starting point of modern art? The period of the renaissance was a period of change in poetry, painting and politics. History, for the lecturer, is no chance succession of political events. It is evolution, he continued, and evolution is not the evolution of painting or poetry, but of society, which finds expression in painting and poetry. There is no art standing independent of the society in which it originates. There is no history or art independent of the evolution of society.

The lecturer went on to say that the product of the movement in England was emphatically not imitative but original, and that it could nowhere be studied to more profit than in England, nor in any department, to more profit than in English literature. English history, whether of politics or of literature, supplies a perfect example of continuity.

The British constitution is not something that can be written down. It is organic and represents continuity, evolution. England is not very far off, but the differences between England and Ireland are so great that it is difficult sometimes, peering into the future, to think that the destinies of the two peoples can be identical. These great and grave difficulties are veiled, disguised by our tendency to imitate England in everything. The name Briton implies that all that has ever belonged to the soil of England belongs to England now.

"Let us learn a lesson from the Englishman's sense of true nationality," he said, "and imitate him in this. Then we will not listen to those who prate about there being two nations in Ireland, nor yet to those others who say that only those who speak Gaelic (he wished he could speak Gaelic himself) will be able to speak Gaelic."

**DEAN OF DURHAM URGES YOUNG  
MEN TO JOIN NATIONAL SERVICE**

(Special to the Monitor)  
DURHAM, England.—The Dean of Durham, speaking recently at a meeting in the county of Durham said, after a reference to the claims of Lord Roberts on the respect, confidence, and affection of Englishmen, that the first thing they must, as sensible people, admit was that they could no longer live under the comfortable traditions which they had inherited and which had made them feel that what they called their "tight little island" was secure by natural position and by divine decree from the profanation and risk of invasion.

Though he would concede there was no better material in the world for all purposes than the English boy, he believed there was no other country in which there was such wanton wastage of good human material as there was in Great Britain. A good deal of wastage came from the fact that the boys and young men, speaking generally, were not brought under the kind of discipline which would equip them for national service in the best sense of the word.

The success of the territorial system as it was at present, depended to a degree altogether exceptional upon per-

## NOBEL PEACE PRIZE AWARD IS SOUGHT

(Special to the Monitor)  
CHRISTIANIA, Norway.—The board of the social-democratic committee of the Storting had decided to renew the proposal which was put forward by them last year with the object of inducing the Nobel committee to award one half of the peace prize for this year to the international social-democratic bureau in Brussels, and the other half to Hjalmar Branting, the leader of the national social-democratic union of Sweden.

## MORE PUBLICITY IN BRITISH EXTERNAL AFFAIRS IS URGED

(Special to the Monitor)  
BIRMINGHAM, England.—Austen Chamberlain, M. P., was present recently at the annual dinner of the Birmingham Jewelers and Silversmiths Association. Referring to the external policy of Great Britain he said that had been kept outside of party conflicts, and even at one of the moments when party divisions were sharpest, and when the opposition was smarting under a sense of wrong and injustice such as oppositions in this country had not often been sub-

jected to, it fell to the lot of the then leader of the opposition to give a warning to all whom it might concern that, whatever might be their party divisions in internal affairs, all parties were ready alike to support the foreign secretary when he spoke in the name of the United Kingdom. That had been due to the fact that the present government accepted the policy in external affairs which had been pursued by the previous government, and that they had since deplored it.

"I sometimes ask myself," Mr. Chamberlain went on, "whether in the future it will not be necessary, and indeed if it would not be a good thing, that the foreign secretary should take the House of Commons in the first instance, and his countrymen in the second, much more into his confidence than he has done in the past. We have passed in recent years through European crises, the full gravity of which were not realized by our people, if realized at all, until after they had passed into history.

"I ask myself, can you conduct democratic government on those principles?

Can you rely that the whole of the people will rise to the height of a great emergency when you call upon them, if there has been no previous preparation of their minds, if they themselves have been unable to follow the steps by which you have been driven to the conclusion at which you ultimately arrive? And I wonder whether the time is not coming, whether indeed it has not come, when the House of Commons ought to have at least once every year such a reasoned review of our position in relation to world affairs as is accorded by the foreign minister of every other great state in the Parliament to which he is not more, but less, responsible than British ministers are to theirs."

**COOPERATION FOR  
LONDON EVENING  
SCHOOLS SOUGHT**

(Special to the Monitor)  
LONDON.—At a recent meeting of the London county council J. W. Gilbert, chairman of the education committee, presented a report on the meeting at the Mansion House of London employers to consider the future of the council's new evening education scheme.

Since that meeting various firms had approached the council, Mr. Gilbert said, and had made inquiries as to the arrangements for evening classes. He hoped there would be a substantial improvement therefore, both as to numbers and results. He thanked the press for the help it had given. The meeting had been particularly well reported. With every kind of school one thing was lacking to make them a greater success, and that was the fact that the cooperation of the employers had not been secured.

In the present circumstances, he continued, they had to rely on a voluntary scheme and he did not think the time was yet ripe for a compulsory scheme. The employers had it in their power to make the present voluntary system a great success, and young employees should be allowed to leave their work sufficiently early on three days a week to attend the evening institutes.

Certain critics of the scheme had called attention to the fact that there had been a substantial reduction in the number of students. The actual reduction had been about 20,000 students, but he had anticipated that with more stringent conditions there might be a reduction of 30,000 students in the first place.

## PLEA MADE FOR AID FOR LONDON PLAY CENTERS

(Special to the Monitor)  
LONDON.—A letter from Mrs. Humphrey Ward appearing in the columns of the Times places before the public the necessity of financial support being given to the evening play centers of London.

These centers have been organized by private enterprise for the provision of shelter and occupation for the children of London's poorer classes who, between the closing of school and the time their parents return from work, have no place but the streets in which to play.

The London county council has given the scheme its support by lending some of its schools, and in summer its playgrounds. In each center the children are gathered together under the supervision of helpers who organize the games and teach cobbling, handwork, drawing, drilling and dancing. In 1906 there were seven of these centers in London, and this number, has now increased to 21. During the 10 months of 1913 the attendances were about 1,600,000.

**ROTTERDAM GIVES  
HELP TO SEAMEN**

(Special to the Monitor)  
ROTTERDAM, Holland.—A municipal bureau for the registration of seamen from other countries was opened recently in Rotterdam, for the special object of protecting seamen from the extortions and other impositions of lodging housekeepers.

In his inaugural speech the burgomaster said that the existence of the bureau had already induced many lodging housekeepers to reduce their charges.

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# Belfast Shipyards Employ Nearly Ten Thousand Men

## INDUSTRY'S RISE IN IRISH CITY IS TOLD IN LECTURE

Real Beginning Said to Have Taken Place in 1841 When Channel Four Miles Long Was Cut to Deep Water

## PIONEERS DESCRIBED

(Special to the Monitor)

DUBLIN, Ireland—An interesting lecture on the shipbuilding industry of Belfast was given recently by Alec Wilson, in the Royal Dublin Society's theater. Very little is known, Mr. Wilson said, about the early beginnings of the shipbuilding on the Lagan. Sir John Perrot, in a report to Queen Elizabeth, pointed out that the place was suitable for building ships.

The real beginning of the industry was not, however, till 1841, though some boats had previously been built there. In this year, the harbor authorities commissioned William Dargan to cut a wide, deep, and straight channel four miles in length, from the city, through the sloughs at the mouth of the river, to deep water. The excavated material was utilized to make an island, now called the Lagan, or more frequently referred to as simply "The Island," and on this a park was laid out.

Dargan, without knowing it, had created practically an ideal site for a shipbuilding yard, and six years after it had been made iron sailing ships were being constructed on one corner of it by Messrs. Hickson. Next year this firm engaged a lad of 23 from Tyneside as manager of their small yard, which employed then about 100 men. This lad's name was James Harland. Never before, perhaps, were time, place and man more fortunately brought together. In 1859 Mr. Harland was able to buy out his employers.

It is known on the authority of Mr. Wolff, already his colleague, and later his partner, that before purchasing the Belfast premises of Messrs. Harland and Wolff, suitable ground was applied for at Liverpool. The reason for their being refused was that they seemed too young to take so much responsibility. Mr. Harland's first boat, built for the Bibby line in 1859, was remarkable as being the pioneer of the new long, square-bottomed boats, which were probably Harland's most important invention.

This vessel so satisfied the Bibby line that there has been an unbroken connection between the two firms, which is an even older alliance than that with the White Star line. In connection with the White Star line, it is worth mentioning that the two firms, work so harmoniously together, that much, if not all formality, in the way of contracts and so on, is dispensed with. In 1862 Mr. Harland took his chief draftsman, Mr. Wolff, into partnership with him, and from that date begins the official existence of the present firm.

Later the firm took in two pupils from the neighborhood, Walter Henry Wilson, the lecturer's father, and William M. Pirrie. In 1874 the two pupils were taken into partnership, and from that date these four worked in an almost ideal partnership, each having his own individuality and particular work, but if necessary able to do the work of any of the others.

Mr. Harland was perhaps the inventive genius, the man whose ideas were sometimes impracticable, the Germanic's propeller had to be cut out at the end of her first voyage, or else only ahead of his time. Twenty-five years ago the lecturer heard him speak of the 1000-foot boat, which has not been built yet, but which certainly will be within the next 10 years. Mr. Wolff was the financier, Walter Wilson was the practical naval architect, ready to take any step as soon as he could make sure of it but no sooner, and Mr. Pirrie was the business man, the captain of industry on a huge scale.

Shipbuilding in Belfast is not confined to one firm, and second only to Harland and Wolff is Workman and Clark, an offshoot of the former, since both the principals were pupils of Harland himself.

Messrs. Workman and Clark have built many notable ships, and twice have headed the world's list for tonnage output, 1902 and 1909. The firm often employs nearly 10,000 men. Mr. Wilson at this point exhibited a unique collection of slides, Messrs. Harland and Wolff having put their official photographs at his disposal. These slides illustrated practically the complete construction of a modern ship, from the laying down of the keel to the upholstering and painting of the stateroom.

The methods and appliances used in launching the vessels were so clearly explained and illustrated. A slide giving a view of the whole works was of particular interest, showing as it did the huge variety of trades carried out by one firm in the producing of a modern ship. Another slide showed a steel girder being cut by the oxyacetylene flame, which produces on steel the same effect as a hot knife on butter. The modern method of making port-holes is with a large compass in which the pencil is represented by one of these flames.

The average annual output of the two Belfast firms has been about 160,000 tons for a good many years past, and this year it is likely to reach 200,000 tons, made up by boats of all sizes. The average wage bill per week for the two firms is about £35,000, and is not much

under £2,000,000 a year. In round figures therefore it is seen that the working men get about £10 per gross ton output. In the various branches of the industry, employment is given, often very highly skilled and highly paid, to members of something like 150 trades, and since the great majority of the employees are the breadwinners of the family, it is probable that, counting the wives and children, about 100,000 people or one quarter of the population of the city of Belfast, live directly on the work of the yard.

Indirectly a much larger number are dependent on the yards, since they supply the needs of those working there, and should the shipbuilding industry cease there for any reason, it has been estimated that it would ruin 250,000 people.

Almost all the "Islanders" have hobbies of some kind or another, and one of the lantern slides showed a squad of riveters working on the coaming of a hatch, and amongst them was a man called Robert Bell. This workman is an expert geologist and mineralogist. He has twice been publicly thanked by the geological survey of Ireland for his services, he has discovered two or three new species of fossil mollusca, which have been named for him and he has lately been elected member of the Mineralogical Society.

## BRITISH LIBERAL LAND POLICY TOLD AT HIGH WYCOMBE

Marquess of Lincolnshire Says State Should Come to Assistance of the Small Holder

(Special to the Monitor)

HIGH WYCOMBE, England—Speaking at High Wycombe recently on the government's land policy, the Marquess of Lincolnshire, president of the Central Land and Housing Council, denied that the Liberal small holdings act was a failure. It was true it was not working successfully in every county, but the machinery was all right. It only needed an obligation on county authorities to put it into force, and get the land for the people.

Proceeding, Lord Lincolnshire said another hardship which it was proposed to remedy was the provision by which land, on which small holders were required to pay an annual sum, should eventually belong to the community. It was proposed that the state should come to the assistance of the small holder, and pay off this sum.

He had asked the chancellor of the exchequer whether he might state that, at the first meeting of the House in June next, when the Liberal government were again returned to power, and when the new land bill was brought in, provision would be made for this charge to be removed, and the injustice on a worthy and hardworking body of men made to disappear. Mr. Lloyd George had sent him a telegram which he had just received, in which appeared the words, "Yes, Lloyd George." The injustice would, therefore, owing to the action of the chancellor of the exchequer, be removed once and for all.

In conclusion, the marquess said that they would lay a foundation upon which would be built, as a superstructure, decent houses, reasonable hours of work, and independence for the agricultural laborer. They were ready for the fight, and were determined to bring it to a triumphant conclusion.

## IMMIGRATION AID IN VICTORIA SAID TO BE DECREASING

(Special to the Monitor)

MELBOURNE, Australia—A statement prepared by the Victorian immigration authorities for the year 1913 shows a decrease of 2189 assisted immigrants as compared with the figures for 1912, as well as a considerable falling off in the number of land seekers with capital, although the amount brought into the country by the smaller number is nearly £10,000 more than brought by the larger number in 1912, the respective figures being given as £113,260 and £103,653.

During 1913 British lads for farm work arrived to the number of 2289, and these are generally well reported of by their employers.

## SOUTH AUSTRALIAN POLICY MAKES CLOSER SETTLEMENT

(Special to the Monitor)

ADELAIDE, South Australia—A feature of the land policy of the South Australian government is the repurchase of large estates in reliable districts for the purpose of closer settlement. As showing the benefits accruing on this policy the following figures are of interest.

To the end of last financial year the area repurchased aggregated 619,508 acres, and of this 58,648 acres in small blocks had been resold by the government. Prior to repurchase the permanent population of the estates was little more than 500 persons, and the stock consisted of 34,000 sheep, 818 horses, and 3120 cattle, while the area under cultivation was comparatively small.

On June 30, 1913, the population of the blocks still held from the crown, and without taking into consideration the amount to £377,743. Since the foregoing figures were compiled the government has repurchased a portion of the North Bungarree estate comprising 5353 acres, making the total area repurchased for closer settlement 624,921 acres.

## HOKKU POETRY DESCRIBED BY YONE NOGUCHI

Large Audience at Oxford Hears Japanese Poet Who a Few Years Ago Published a Small Volume of English Verse

## SPECIMENS ARE READ

(Special to the Monitor)

OXFORD, Eng.—A large audience assembled recently in Magdalen college hall to hear Yone Noguchi lecture on Japanese poetry. Mr. Noguchi was the guest



(Reproduced by permission)  
YONE NOGUCHI

of both the president of Magdalen and the poet laureate.

Dr. Bridges, in introducing the lecturer remarked that there had been some competition between his two hosts for this honor. He also told the audience that a few years ago Mr. Noguchi had published a small volume of English verse which had not caused any great sensation at the time, but which had convinced those who read it that the author was a poet. The subject of the lecture was the Japanese 17 syllable Hokku poetry.

One of the most valuable features of the lecture was the recitation by the poet of specimens of Hokku poetry in the original Japanese, English translations of which were provided for the audience. The performance recalled irresistibly the song of a bird, and had all its spontaneity, a fact which was independently noted by various hearers.

Walter Pater, the lecturer said, represents art as struggling after the law of music, and thinks that lyrical poetry approaches nearest to that condition. He says:

"The very perfection of such poetry often appears to depend, in part, on a certain suppression or vagueness of mere subjects, so that the meaning reaches us through ways not distinctly traceable by the understanding."

The 17 syllable Hokku poems are not lyrical poetry in the general western understanding, but they often attain to a condition as Pater remarks, which music alone completely realizes, because what they aim at and practise is the evocation of mood, not the physical explanation.

"When I say the Hokku poet's chief aim," said the speaker, "is to impress the readers with the high atmosphere in which he is living, I mean that the readers also should be those living in an equally high poetical atmosphere. The poems of such a poet will appear first to you to be the vagrant trivial utterances of a primitive man; what poet is not primitive when he is true?"

"I think it is quite a happy epithet to call our Japanese poets the friends of winds and moon. Basho, the most

famous Hokku poet of the seventeenth century, spent the best part of 50 years in traveling for the purpose of obtaining a better appreciation of nature, and with a view to becoming more familiar with the trees and flowers.

The Japanese poet's work rests on the belief that poetry should express truth in its own way, by that truth I mean nature; again by that nature the order of spontaneity. The Chinese sage interpreted God by the word spontaneity. And it is the voice of spontaneity that makes an assault upon poetry's summit.

"The Hokku poems are sometimes hardly connected with the thing or matter actually stated, but aim to cast a light on the poetical position in which the writer stands; they depend so much on the intelligent sympathy of their readers. In our Japanese poetry the readers assume an equally responsible place; and they can become, if they like, creators of poems which in fact are not their own work.

"Although there are a most prodigious number of productions in Japan the very best Hokku poems cannot, in my opinion," Mr. Noguchi said, "amount to more than half a thousand, perhaps not more than 250 in number, of all the works written in the last 300 years. There was no more popular poetry than this Hokku form, and even today, when our poetical insularity has been greatly broken, it is still popular."

## NEW NATIONALISM SEEN IN DOMINIONS OF GREAT BRITAIN

Members of British Parliament Party Address London Gathering on Their Recent Tour

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—L. S. Amery, M. P., and Edgar Jones, M. P., recently addressed a large gathering in the Connaught rooms on their experiences as members of the group representing the British Parliament which visited Australia and New Zealand last autumn.

Mr. Amery said that it was impossible to build up an empire on the idea that the people of Great Britain occupied a position of permanent supremacy.

All were equal in responsibilities as well as in rights. Imperial unity was not a matter for statesmen only; it offered work for the rank and file. He and his colleagues came into personal relations with members of other parliaments of the empire, and consequently had learned to understand their differences, which were not always the same as their own, and to look at things from their point of view. The capacity to do so was absolutely necessary to the principal base of the country's growth.

A special difficulty to which a large portion of the country was subject was the great damage and obstruction to progress caused by the overflow of the rivers.

It would be an absolute necessity to carry out some damming operations similar to those in use on the Nile. When this was accomplished the results would be more remarkable than they could now credit.

The lecturer then spoke of some of the natural riches of the country, saying that the forests and minerals were both exceedingly rich. As soon as these were developed the possibilities for commerce would, he said, be unlimited. The future prosperity of this country was a factor that could not be ignored, for it could not fail to give a vitality and impulse to French commerce and industry that would be irresistible.

## BERLIN ARCHITECTS ARE DISTURBED BY DECISION OF KAISER

(Special to the Monitor)

BERLIN, Germany—Not long ago German architects were invited to send designs for the German ambassador's new palace at Washington. The winner of the competition was the Berlin architect, Prof. Bruno Moehring, who nevertheless did not receive the commission for the building, the reason being, it was stated, that the Emperor wished the design to be entrusted to the imperial privy councilor and court architect, Professor von Ihne, who had not even taken part in the competition.

This naturally caused some dissatisfaction and excitement amongst German architects, and the plans which Professor von Ihne had submitted received the most severe and unfavorable criticism.

These plans have now also been inspected by the Royal Academy of Architecture and declared to be quite unsuitable.

As the Emperor, however, has not approved of the other competitors' plans, there is to be a final competition between the four prize winners in the previous contest and Privy Councilor von Ihne.

## HALF OF HEBREW MANUSCRIPT SAID TO BE IN ENGLAND

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—The annual meeting of the Jewish Historical Society of England was held at University College under the presidency of Elder Adler recently.

In his presidential address, Mr. Adler said that in an article on Hebrew MSS. in the Jewish encyclopaedia it was said that in 1904 667 of the 15,059 Jewish MSS. known to exist were possessed by England. Since he himself could add 4000 to that number it might fairly be said half of the world's Hebrew MSS. were to be found in England and that they were those of the greatest importance.

This opinion of Rumania, continued the President, was shared, he felt certain, by all civilized nations. M. Doumergue, in his turn, "said that he was happy to have the opportunity of affirming not only his admiration, but that of the French government for the manner in which Rumania had fulfilled her mission. She had deserved all praise not only for the wisdom of her policy, but for the firmness and moderation of her demands. She had thus won a place of honor in the European concert of nations."

"I am not surprised," concluded the prime minister, "that the eyes of all those who love peace should turn in the direction of Rumania. As for us we ask nothing better than that the relations of France and Rumania should be drawn closer together."

## FRENCH AFRICA PROGRESS TOLD BY M. DYBOWSKI

Geographical Society at Paris Hears Lecture on Developments in That Country Under Colonization Auspices

## FUTURE IS FORECAST

(Special to the Monitor)

PARIS, France—The remarkable progress made in the colonization of occidental French Africa has lately been made the subject of an interesting lecture delivered by M. Dybowski, under the auspices of the French geographical society.

The lecturer said that in holding out her hand to the natives, France had rescued them from a state of slavery to the most harsh oppressors. The natives themselves had in turn welcomed French rule and had become devoted auxiliaries in the development of the country. Their work was no longer merely of a local character for they had become co-workers in a great movement of civilization, and one that, moreover, could be counted upon to help France in whatever trials she might be called upon in future to meet.

Railways had, M. Dybowski said, been constructed in all directions. A system of some 4000 kilometers was now in operation and was bringing to their ports every day increasing proofs of the activity of the country, of the exploitation of new territory, and of the application of those practical systems of land cultivation which had not been put in operation through the French initiative. Plans had been outlined for the systematic colonization of the whole country, but what was most urgently needed was the further development of the agricultural resources which must still for a considerable time constitute the principal base of the country's growth.

A special difficulty to which a large portion of the country was subject was the great damage and obstruction to progress caused by the overflow of the rivers. It would be an absolute necessity to carry out some damming operations similar to those in use on the Nile. When this was accomplished the results would be more remarkable than they could now credit.

The lecturer then spoke of some of the natural riches of the country, saying that the forests and minerals were both exceedingly rich. As soon as these were developed the possibilities for commerce would, he said, be unlimited. The future prosperity of this country was a factor that could not be ignored, for it could not fail to give a vitality and impulse to French commerce and industry that would be irresistible.

## NEW BUCKINGHAM PALACE CHIEF OF POLICE IS SELECTED

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—Inspector Seymour, who has charge of the special staff of police at Hyde park corner, has been selected by the commissioner of police to succeed

the removed.

The Melbourne copper-nickel syndicate are driving north and south of their lodes at the 78 feet level, with excellent results. The lode is about 7 feet wide in each end, and rich in both copper and nickel. About 300 tons of good ore are out at grass.

The Cuni, an English company closely associated with the British Zeehan, have nearly completed the erection of their machinery, which will enable them to sink and operate on their rich lodes, already proved to over 60 feet, to a much greater depth. They have about 400 tons of roasted ore on hand, which will be exported shortly.

This nickel formation is attracting considerable attention and W. Lorrimer, of Glasgow, one of the empire commerce royal commissioners, who visited Tasmania in May last, was particularly interested

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Most of the goods are comparatively new. Interesting features of this sale are the numerous single pieces and accumulations, the remainder of purchases made in connection with several large sales of fine merchandise held during the past month. Every day in the week will present new values.

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8—110.00 Black Velvet Dinner Gowns.....	65.00
2—50.00 Wool Tailored Suits.....	10.50
1—40.00 White Coat, Muskrat Collar.....	19.50
25 yds.—1.50 Navy and White Stripe Velvet.....	.48
7 yds.—2.50 Cream Basket Weave Suiting.....	1.25
7—45.00 Misses' Crepe Meter Dresses.....	25.00
1—69.00 Misses' Plush and Broadcloth Suit.....	26.00
15—7.50 Small Wool Suits.....	3.75
25 prs.—2.00 and 2.00 W. B. Corsets.....	1.00
15—2.00 2.50 Crepe Princess Slips.....	.48
285 prs.—50c Men's Colored Silk Hose.....	.29
40 yds.—2.96 English Voile, colors.....	.18
317 yds.—2.96 Shadow Lace Floucing, 27-in.....	.95
8—3.50 and 4.50 Plaid Silk Girdles.....	2.50
275 prs.—50c Silk Hose, Irregulars.....	.29
30—.79 Light Weight Lisle Union Suits.....	.59
4—2.95 Silk Messaline Petticoats.....	1.95
60 prs.—2.50 Solled and Repaired Long White Gloves.....	.85
10—2.50 Velvet Vanity Bags.....	.25
33—1.50 Marocain Handbags, 2 for 50.....	.375
18—.80 Fancy Parasols.....	.35
1400—10c Snap Fasteners.....	.10
20—30.00 Emb. Vale Robes.....	22.50
3—9.50 Changeable Taffeta Contes.....	2.95
1—14.50 Black Wool Suit.....	4.00
8—25.00 White Eponge Coats.....	15.00
56 yds.—2.00 Black Dress Satin, 40-in.....	1.48
5 yds.—4.00 Tan English Box Cloth.....	.95
5—40.00 Misses' Charmeuse Afternoon Dresses.....	22.50
3—2.50 French Crepe, lace trimmed.....	.625
12—15.00 Voileteen Dresses, for trim.....	8.75
110 prs.—1.50 C. B. Corsets.....	.75
40—2.75 French Crepe, Princess Slips.....	1.50
144 prs.—1.50 French Crepe, Misses' Silk Hose.....	.75
300 prs.—2.40 French Dress Linen.....	.48
15 yds.—8.50 Silver Embroidered Hand-Floss.....	4.25
97—.50 Silken Guittins, hand-emb. net.....	1.50
120 prs.—75c Colored Silk Hose.....	.45
29—1.00 Mercede Light Weight Union Suits.....	2.95
1—1.50 French Crepe, lace trimmed.....	.75
70 prs.—1.50 French Plique Kid Gloves.....	.75
15—1.50 Plated Seal Vanity Bags.....	.50
7—2.50 Women's Foulard Umbrellas.....	2.95
20—4.50 Women's Foulard Umbrellas.....	2.95
6—25.00 Large Dresses, lace trimmed.....	12.50
22—.75 French Crepe, Gown, Tulle, 14x22 in.....	.75
4—10.50 Snow Flake Crepe Robes.....	7.95
4—5.00 Charmeuse Coats.....	2.50
1—1.50 French Crepe, lace trimmed.....	.75
12 yds.—1.50 Navy Corsetry.....	.75
14 yds.—1.50 French Crepe, black line.....	1.25
3—45.00 Misses' Charmeuse Dresses.....	25.00
1—60.00 Misses' Brown Chiffon Velvet Suit.....	30.00
8—2.50 French Crepe, lace trimmed.....	.75
12 prs.—3.00 C. B. Corsets.....	1.00
22—2.00 Princess Slips, lace trimmed.....	.50
42 yds.—.75 French Crepe, lace trimmed.....	.50
114 yds.—6.50 Miss. Silk Net, Diverging stripe.....	3.95
450 prs.—1.00 Dark Tanpe Silk Hose.....	.55
1—1.50 French Crepe, lace trimmed.....	.75
45 prs.—1.00 White Silk Net, Petticoats.....	.25
66 prs.—1.00 and 1.50 White Dooskin & Kid Gloves.....	.50
46—.50 French Crepe, lace, pointed strap.....	.25
56—.50 French Crepe, lace, pointed strap.....	.25
25—20.00 and 25.00 Linen and Crepe Dresses.....	12.50
500—.50 French Crepe, lace, pointed strap.....	.25
5—13.50 Net Robe Patterns, lace bodices.....	10.50
4—45.00 Chiffon Dresses, lace bodices.....	22.50
1—35.00 Robe Patterns, lace bodices.....	10.50
2—25.00 Hemstitched Damask Lunch Cloth, 45 in.....	12.50
20—Old Lingerie Waists, Value 8.00.....	3.95
2—35.00 Robe Patterns, lace bodices.....	10.50
30 yds.—1.50 English Velveteen (Black).....	.75

5 yds.—3.50 Dark Green English Melton.....	.95
1—1.50 Misses' Velvet Dresses, for trimmed.....	.50
2—20.00 Misses' Brocade Suits, green.....	10.00
6—15.00 Crepe Dresses.....	7.50
27 prs.—4.50 Martin Corsets.....	2.25
110—1.50 Combinations.....	1.00
96 prs.—1.25 Men's Thread Silk Hose.....	.65
37 yds.—.85 White Silk Hose.....	.45
97 yds.—2.60 Linen and Rayon, 6 in. wide, 100c.....	.50
100—1.5c Elastic Safety Belts.....	.10c
500 Hemstitched Damask Tray Cloths, 20x30 inches.....	.45
1—1.50 Rose Marquise Tunic.....	.15
4—55.00 to 60.00 Black Wool Suits.....	30.00
3—85.00 Velvet Plush Suits.....	45.00
2—28.00 Black Velvet Coats.....	14.00
5 yds.—4.75 Misses' Blue Matassine Taffeta.....	2.35
1—48.00 Misses' Chiffon Evening Gown.....	25.00
1—22.50 Misses' Tanpe Duratyne Suit.....	12.50
119—2.00 2.25 Fine Allover Embroidered Covers.....	.85
170 yds.—6.50 French Costume Linen.....	.45
500—1.00 Braids, soutache and fancy.....	.10
19 prs.—4.50 Embroidered Silk Hose.....	.25
45—1.50 Glove Silk Vests.....	1.25
20—1.50 French D. S. Silk, Melange, patterned.....	1.25
39 prs.—1.00 16-horned Chambord Gloves.....	.50
18—6.50 Wide Crushed Sheer Belts.....	.25
200—1.50 Cotton Crepe, lace, 2 for 50.....	.25
19.50 Silk Slips, 42x38 inches.....	.17
2—32.00 Imp. Emb. Lace Tunics.....	.25
1—20.00 "Jenny" Model Velvet Suit.....	12.50
1—20.00 Short Chiffon Velvet Afternoon Coat.....	10.00
8 yds.—2.50 Misses' Pointe d'Esprit Dresses.....	1.25
72—2.50 French Chiffon Evening Gown.....	1.25
50 yds.—.75 French Linen Stripe Crepe, 36 in. wide.....	.15
37 yds.—1.50 Beaded Evening Trimming Bands.....	.25
13—1.50 Robespierre Collars, emb. voile and shadow.....	.25
215 prs.—1.50 Colored Silk Hose.....	.95
340 prs.—1.50 Black Silk Hose.....	.95
7—4.50 Black Silk Lingerie.....	.95
85 prs.—1.50 Black Silk, 16-in. Knit, Knit Gloves.....	.95
5—2.50 Black Moire Afternoon Bags.....	2.25
2—13.50 Sterling Silver Vanity Cases.....	6.75
22—3.50 French Crepe, lace trimmed.....	.75
200—.65 Nickel Safety Pins, 5 cards for .05	.05
2.00 Hemstitched Embroidered Linen Bureau Scarfs.....	.15
10—25.00 Imported Tunics, silk net and Charmeuse.....	12.50
1—1.50 French Crepe, lace trimmed.....	.75
10—25.00 Imported Tunics, silk net and Charmeuse.....	12.50
1—25.00 to 48.00 Corsetry Suits.....	15.00
10—25.00 to 48.00 Corsetry Suits.....	15.00
45 prs.—1.50 Black Moire Afternoon Bags.....	.95
1—25.00 Blue Wool Plush Coat.....	12.50
81 1/4 yds.—1.50 French Serge, blue stripe.....	.95
5—22.50 Misses' Chiffon Evening Dresses.....	10.00
15 1/4 yds.—1.25 French Serge, blue stripe.....	.95
1—16.00 French Serge, blue stripe.....	8.00
4—33.00 Chiffon Tunics headed.....	16.50
7—35.00 to 45.00 Fancy Wool Suits.....	22.50
6—45.00 to 45.00 Velveteen Suits.....	22.50
4—1.50 White Crepe, lace trimmed.....	.75
9 1/2 yds.—1.25 Navy Serge Lining Silk.....	.75
40 yds.—6.00 to 6.50 Fur Lined Gloves.....	.30
6.50 Double Bed Blankets, 45x38 inches.....	.25
5% yds.—1.50 Printed Chiffon.....	.15
25—1.50 White Satins, lace trimmed.....	.15
8—1.50 White Satins, lace trimmed.....	.15
2—8.00 Silk Colored Jersey Top Petticoats.....	.45
3—8.00 Silk Colored Bed Spreads, 4 ft. 6 in. ....	.375
4—25.00 Lace Dresses.....	.25
45—4.00 White Skirts.....	.25
6.50 Double Bed Blankets, 45x38 inches.....	.25
23—2.50 Changeable Veil.....	.15
1—16.00 White Crepe Gown.....	8.00
6—8.00 to 13.50 Chiffon Evening Gown.....	6.50
19 yds.—1.75 Embroidered Crepe Voile, white.....	.85
3.00 Embroidered Linen Pillow Cases.....	.25
17 yds.—2.50 Embroidered French Linen.....	.85
120 yds.—.50 Chiffon Veiling.....	.25
32 yds.—.75 White Novelty Ratine.....	.35
32 yds.—.75 White Novelty Ratine.....	.35

## NEW WAISTS

of the very finest materials—from a most celebrated maker  
—after the latest spring styles from Paris—all to be sold at

**50% Discount**

Never before have Chandler & Co. bought this make of waists at such a discount—even at the last of the season.

Just consider 540 New Lingerie Waists of finest voile, crepe and batiste—150 Beautiful Crepe de Chine Waists and more than 150 Crepe Georgette and Chiffon Waists—every one new and up to the latest moment in style. Yet such is really the case—this great manufacturer, one of the most exclusive in New York, found himself in an unprecedented situation, namely, before the season was well started he was sold out of many of the materials which he had purchased for his spring business. His sales were about twice what he had counted on and he had taken more orders than his materials would supply.

In consequence every model in which the materials could not be duplicated had to be withdrawn. Orders were placed at once in Europe for new materials, and the samples and stock remaining on hand in whatsoever quantity, small or large, were disposed of to Chandler & Co., with the unprecedented result that

they will sell these beautiful waists, beginning Monday, at actually 50c on the dollar.

5 Hand-Embroidered Voile Blouses; tan, lace vestee. Value 21.00.....	10.50
2 French Voile Waists; embroidered net yoke and collar. Value 10.50.....	5.00
6 Voile Blouses; entire front, collar and cuffs dotted net. Value 11.50.....	5.75
5 Drop Shoulder Voile Blouses; filet collar and revers. Value 7.00.....	6.50
1 White Chiffon and Net Blouse; flat collar, long sleeves. Value 17.00.....	8.50
6 Dotted Embroidered Voile Blouses; emb. scalloped batiste collar and vest. Value 9.00.....	4.50
1 High-Neck Voile Blouse; hand-embroidered novelty lace. Value 17.00.....	8.50
5 Long Sleeve Voile Waists; scalloped net collar and front panel. Value 6.00.....	3.00
6 Novelty Imported Crepe Blouses; filet lace collar and bands. Value 25.00.....	12.50
5 Georgette Crepe Blouses, full butterfly sleeve. Value 21.00.....	10.50
5 Black Crepe de Chine semi-tailored Blouses, front draped in two points. Value 13.00.....	6.50
6 White Crepe de Chine Waists; draped chiffon front. Value 13.00.....	6.50
20 Old Lingerie Waists. Value 8.00.....	3.95
2 Stripe Wash Silk Blouses. Value 6.00.....	3.00
4 French Shoulder Voile Waists; cream emb. batiste collar. Value 8.00.....	4.00
6 Long Shoulder Voile Waists; cream lace net collar and front. Value 13.00.....	6.00
7 Peau de Crepe Waists; hand emb. folds forming surplice. Value 8.00.....	4.00
6 Heavy Quality Crepe de Chine Waists; roll scalloped collar. Value 11.00.....	5

# Farmers See Help by Credit Plan

Long Heavily Taxed and Charged  
High Interest Rates They Now  
Find Relief Promised Through  
Land Bond Banks

## FINANCING TO BE EASY

The ways in which the present administration may decide to help the American farmer are beginning to appear. The commissioners appointed by President Wilson to investigate the agricultural credit systems of Europe have long since returned. Voluminous and bulky reports, filled from cover to cover in almost embarrassing confusion with facts, figures and statistics, have been published. Now, as the result of its work on the continent, the commission is making specific recommendations in the shape of carefully drafted measures which are soon to come before Congress.

Mortgage loans, long the bane of the American farmer as well as of his brother in other lands, is the first subject to be given attention by the commission. In considering this separately it has taken a radical step away from the original purpose, which was to formulate a single, sweeping measure to deal both with long term or mortgage loans, and short term or personal loans. This method of tackling the situation, however, has been put aside as confusing two separate fields of financial operation.

### State and National Phases

In considering the best means of aiding the interest burdened farmer, however, the commission has been brought face to face with the one great problem which enters into so many governmental activities, and is the ground on which are being waged important national controversies. This problem is the old one of federal control versus state control, involving the old distrust of centralization of power.

By two paths have the commission been led to this mooted ground; first, in considering whether there should be a central land bond bank; and second, whether the banks should be incorporated as state or as national institutions.

Those in favor of having a central bank have made elaborate arguments, and forceful ones, as the commission admits. They have urged that such a central bank with a strong capital would establish confidence with the investing public, would standardize the farm bond as an investment, and would greatly boom the bond market. The commission, however, has announced that the public sentiment is against the establishment of a central institution in any banking proposition, and that therefore all banks should be independent.

Competition is the one great advantage urged by the commission in advocating an independent system, and to this end it would open the way to ready incorporation. Any 10 persons, it recommends, should be able to organize a bank with a minimum capital, a limit of bond issue and an area marked by the state boundaries. The right of starting a bank would be open to any one, and great latitude in operation is afforded.

In approaching the question of area of action, the commission has entrenched itself on the ground that mortgage credit deals of necessity with land laws; that the regulations affecting land are established by the states, and that there are 48 states in the Union in which the statutes relating to conveyance, registration, exemption and taxation differ greatly.

In urging this need of state organization, with the field of each bank limited to its particular state, the commission says:

"That it would be unwise to extend the area of loan operations of a single bank beyond the confines of a single state must be apparent. In order to secure the confidence of the investing public, the mortgages held by the banks as security for their land bank bonds must be governed by the same general laws. . . . Conditions in the states are different, the rates of interest paid for money vary between large extremes. . . . In one state the legal rate may be 6 per cent, in another state it may be as high as 10 per cent, but the same legal rate exists all over a given state."

### How Interest Works Out

"Obviously any attempt to force by federal legislation one rate of interest in all the states would be futile. On the other hand, once the system of nation farm land banks is in operation in the various states under federal law and the bonds are recognized as safe investments, the tendency would be to reach not only a common but a lower level of interest rates."

A number of ingenious provisions are apparent in the long term credit bill drafted by the commission. The banks will attract the investment of capital because of the adequate returns which they can make. On the other hand, the borrower is fully protected, because the amount of interest which the bank can charge is limited to 1 per cent more than it pays on its land-bank bonds. Thus the bank must limit itself to a reasonable profit on each individual transaction while the volume of the transactions should be large enough to provide a good aggregate return.

It was the opinion of many that the President's commission would return to the United States enthusiastic over the results obtained by the cooperative credit organization on the continent. The commissioners now say, however, that they favor neither the pure "Landschaft" as it exists in Germany nor the modified "Landschaft" as it exists in the

United States. It is not suited to the conditions or the temperament of the American people, it says. Yet it would make allowance for such organizations, and has made provision for them in its bill.

In considering the question of a federal charter the question of government aid arose. The commission proved decidedly opposed to any such measure. The farmers of the United States do not desire any special privileges; they have declared, and the idea of special privilege, moreover, is contrary to the temper of American institutions. With the value of the American farms reported to be more than \$40,000,000,000 and yielding an annual profit approaching in value \$10,000,000,000, ample security is at hand for the farmer in negotiating loans.

### Taxation Exemption

Finally, the commission has recognized that, in order that the farmer may

get the benefit of the lowest interest rates, these proposed land-bank bonds must be exempt from taxation, a matter upon which there is considerable agreement. Prof. William H. Taft has made the statement that farmers are paying higher interest rates than any other class of business men. It has also been asserted that they are paying a higher taxation in proportion to their property holdings than any other class of citizens. Under these conditions, it has been said, the American farm land is slowly passing from the hands of the resident owner to the hands of the landlords, and tenancy is on the increase.

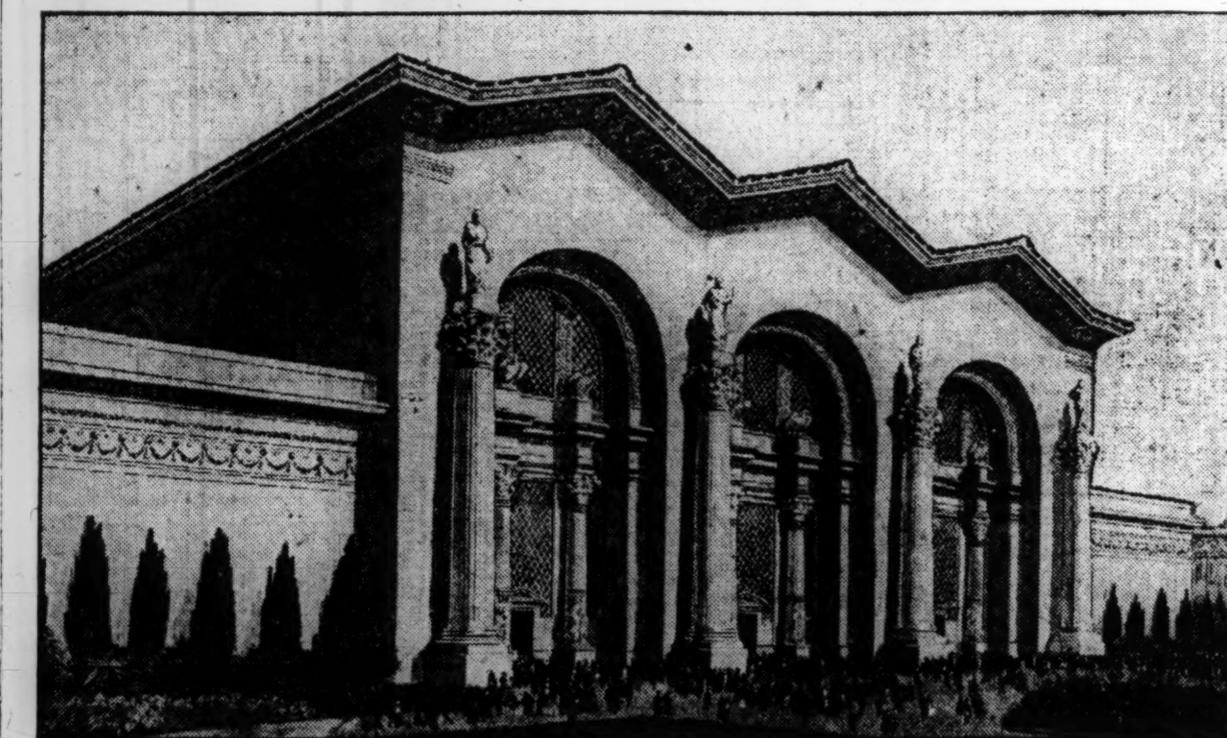
As one of the leading purposes of a rational system of mortgage credits is to enable any honest agriculturist to gain the ultimate control of his land, the commission has felt justified in not only attempting to lower interest rates, but to do away with this taxation. Otherwise the farmer must bear the triple

burden of his interest charges, the tax on the mortgage, and tax on the bonds issued on the mortgage.

Thus the proposed bill by the American commission would initiate a many-membered system of independent banks, subject to state laws and limited to state area, but under federal control. Provided the hopes expressed by the commissioners should be realized, it is said that there should be established under this system a new and attractive investment for savings. Farmers, bankers and the public would thus seem to profit by the arrangement.

Meanwhile the commission is preparing its draft of its short term credit bill. With these introduced in Congress and reported from committee, the administration will be in a position to take up its advertised rectification of the farmers' difficulties, and the ideas incorporated in the commission's measure will be in line for general discussion and debate.

## MINERS TOLD EXPOSITION VALUE



Facade of Machinery hall under construction to be largest building at exposition

Panama-Pacific Bureau Tells Them Opportunity to Educate Public on Property Values and Wise Legislation Is Great

### FEATURES TO BE NOVEL

In order to arouse the mining interests of the United States from a somewhat recalcitrant attitude that they have assumed towards the Panama-Pacific exposition, those connected with the mines and metallurgy department of the exposition are waging an active campaign of persuasion and are in hopes of making the big mine operators of the country see the advantage of contributing freely to the exhibits.

The reasons given by the mining companies for their backwardness, it seems, have been based largely on the location of the exposition. They point out that San Francisco is at a great distance from the iron and coal mines of the East; the expense occasioned by the long freight hauls and the long duration of the exposition would be great; there is no commercial incentive, etc.

Confident that the majority of the people who attend the exposition in 1915 will be attracted as much by edu-

cational exhibits as by mere amusement devices, the mining department is planning a showing of pictures, models, motion films and working exhibits of far greater value than the usual display of numerous piles of ore and rows of metal extracting and refining machinery. It purports to present a record of the world's progress in mining and the metal arts. Its exhibits are planned to form a picture which will interpret and illustrate the cold and bare statistics that may seem meaningless and incomprehensible to the average person.

Among the devices to accomplish this end the department is urging the mining concerns to take motion pictures of their plants, pictures that will show the full process of mining, from the time metal is dug from the underground working faces of the tunnels to the time it is placed on the market. In connection with this it is planned to show films of the workingmen's homes and settlements, thus touching upon the sociological side of the industry.

To overcome the objections of the mining companies that are based on expense of sending and carrying exhibits back after the exposition, the exposition officials have secured from the railroads a one-way rate, which will afford a free return to the point of origin.

KANSAS CITY. ABOUT TO PLANT 1000 ELMS, TELLS HOW TO DO IT

KANSAS CITY, Mo.—The city, through its forester, Francis Thompson, will help along Governor Major's plans to encourage tree planting in Missouri, the Star announces. The latter has named April 14 as Arbor Day.

While the city cannot do all of its planting on Arbor Day, it is planning much work for March and April. Mr. Thompson is drawing ordinances for the planting of 1000 trees in different parts of the city. One thousand elms were planted last fall and the planting this spring will be of this kind.

Mr. Thompson has prepared specifications for the planting and caring of street trees. Following are some which also should be followed by private planters:

The trees shall be at least two and one fourth and not to exceed three inches in diameter of stem one foot from the ground.

PROVIDENCE SCHOOL BUDGET IS LARGEST IN CITY'S HISTORY

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—A resolution requesting an appropriation of \$1,212,258 for the support of the public schools for 1915 was unanimously adopted by the school committee last night. The amount asked is \$87,258 in excess of the funds appropriated for the current year, and is by nearly \$20,000 the largest sum ever requested for the maintenance of the city's schools for a single year.

Practically all of the increase is divided among two items. The principal increase is one of \$73,000 in the amount set aside for salaries, bringing this amount to \$879,508. The other is the request for \$25,000 for the installation of courses in manual training, cooking and sewing in the grammar grades.

The estimates as adopted by the com-

mittee are exactly as recommended by the sub-committee on apportionment.

Among the features for which additional funds are required are a plan for a proposed "continuation school," another for five new schools for backward children, one for the care of new school baths and a fourth for an extension of the work of the evening schools.

TWO TICKETS IN BELFAST

BELFAST, Me.—Both Democrats and Citizens' party caucuses have been held for the nomination of candidates for salaries, bringing this amount to \$879,508. The other is the request for \$25,000 for the installation of courses in manual training, cooking and sewing in the grammar grades.

The Republicans will have no ticket.

# Jordan Marsh Company

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A Most Important Extension  
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To Every City and Town in  
New England

Beginning Monday, March 2nd, We Shall  
Extend Our Free Delivery as Follows:

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without any restriction whatever, will be  
delivered FREE anywhere in Massachusetts.

ALL Purchases, except Housefurnishings,  
will be delivered FREE anywhere in New  
England. Purchases of Housefurnishings  
amounting to 2.50 or over will be delivered  
free anywhere in Maine, New Hampshire,  
Vermont, Rhode Island and Connecticut.

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This new Free Delivery offer should be of the greatest interest to all, as it brings to your very door selections from the largest and the best stocks of merchandise to be found in all New England.

When unable to visit this store in person we recommend using our telephone and mail order organization which we assure you will give proper and satisfactory service.

# Jordan Marsh Company

One of the Few Truly Great Stores of the Entire World

## JAMES S. WHIPPLE SPEAKS FOR STATE FOREST RESERVES

SPRINGFIELD, Mass.—James S. Whipple, forest, fish and game commissioner and president of the State Forestry Association of New York state, said last night that a state which didn't own a forest reserve is poor. He spoke before the Springfield branch of the Massachusetts Forestry Association in Central high school hall.

Mr. Whipple said the entire state should urge passage of the bill providing for an annual appropriation of \$50,000 for the next five years for securing a state forest reserve now before the Massachusetts Legislature.

He said that such a state as this which doesn't own a forest reserve is poor indeed; more than that, the cities should

own their own forest tracts, just as certain cities in New York state now do, and Springfield should lead the way.

Among the reasons Mr. Whipple gave for having a state forest reservation were that it is difficult to control the cutting of timber on private land and that is one great reason why Massachusetts has been denuded. Most of her trees today are of second growth, and even these are disappearing. The forests, Mr. Whipple added, are the most important natural resources, and one fourth of the state should always be covered with trees.

If Massachusetts owns a forest she can control it, add to it, use it as an example for others, and she ought to spend millions on it, as the state of New York has done.

### "GYM" DONOR IS DR. H. M. SILVER

WATSON CHARGES TO BE TAKEN UP

Principal Charles Alden Tracy of Kimball Union Academy, Meriden, N. H., announced the name of the donor of the new gymnasium, now being constructed, on prisons of the city council yesterday afternoon, took a personal turn, feeling so high that threats which were later retracted were made by the sheriff against Councilman Watson. He is Dr. Henry M. Silver, '67, of New York.

The gymnasium is a memorial to the brother of the donor, the late Charles Louis Silver, '65, and it was given to the academy at the one hundredth anniversary last June as one of the centennial gifts. Dr. W. R. White, '70, was elected to succeed Alfred P. Sawyer as president of the association.

### COLORADO S. R. ELECT

DENVER—At the annual meeting of the Colorado Sons of the Revolution for 1914 D. Edgar Wilson of Denver was elected president; James F. Edmonds, first vice-president; Stephen S. Abbott, second vice-president; Willis A. Marean, third vice-president; John G. Campbell, secretary; Theodore K. Bushnell, treasurer, and Ralph E. Stevens, historian, the Times reports.

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# FASHIONS AND THE HOUSEHOLD

## PREPARING A WATER GARDEN

Have the edges slope gently toward the bottom

Where a garden is crossed or bounded at one side by a stream or where it contains or touches a pond, very interesting and pleasing effects may be secured by growing aquatic and semi-aquatic plants. Where the garden does not contain or touch natural streams or ponds, good water effects can be secured in artificial ways, even if resort must be made to tubs sunk in the ground. To be sure, the latter are likely to appear artificial, but even the artificial and stiff rims of the tubs can be softened by the use of plants which conceal the edges of the tubs.

Since water gardens demand fully as much care as dry land gardens, no gardener should undertake to have them unless he is willing to give the requisite attention to the plants, especially to those growing in tubs and other artificial receptacles or ponds disconnected from flowing stream or a natural pond. The principal attention then is changing the water, removing leaves and other material blown in by the wind.

When a garden is bounded at its side or its end by a stream, only one side of which can be controlled by the gardener, the best plan is to excavate on one's own ground and lead the stream into the excavation to form a pond. Preferably there should be an inlet and an outlet, so the water will not become stagnant or even semi-stagnant. It is not necessary that the excavation be deep; 18 inches to two feet will be ample. It may be advisable to make a slight dam in the stream a little below the entrance to the pond so as to raise the water perhaps an inch and thus insure a current. No expense need be incurred in this matter. A few stones or a log thrown in the stream should be ample. The only objection to these is that a freshet may dislodge them unless some anchorage is provided. Care should be exercised to leave the log slanting away from the entrance to the pond so that floating debris will not be directed into the pond but rather away from it.

By having two entrances an island will be formed across the lower end of the garden. This may be planted with shrubbery and vines as well as perennials which naturally like semi-aquatic situations. If the banks are high then dry land plants may also be included. The margins of the island should contain attractive semi-aquatic plants such as iris, wild rice, cat-tails and their like. Such planting, however, should not be so dense as to conceal the margin completely; at least one clear space should be provided in a somewhat natural way. In the water and around the margins may be placed true aquatics, such as waterlilies, parrot's feather, arrowhead, lotos, pickerel weed, marsh-mallow, flowering rush and water buttercup. Preferably no deciduous trees should be included in the plantings, because these fill the soil with roots, choke the smaller growing plants and cast great numbers of leaves in the waters. Two trees especially to avoid are poplars and willows. A water garden of this kind might be blended at some point with a rock garden.

Always in preparing a water garden of the character just mentioned, care should be exercised to have the edges slope very gently toward the bottom. An angle of about 30 degrees is a good one. If the angle is as much as 45 degrees or greater the banks will cave in, make the water muddy and the edges ragged and unkempt looking. It must be remembered that for several feet or even yards back from the margin of a pond the soil will be more or less water-logged. Advantage may be taken of this for growing the semi-aquatic and other more or less moisture-loving plants.

When a stream intersects a garden, better effects than in the former case can be secured and usually with less cost. All that is necessary in some cases is to expand the margin so as to form a pool, the water coming in at one side and going out at the other in an apparently natural manner. To be sure, a pond may

## CHILDREN'S DEPARTMENT

Electric Chariot Race Is Ended

New York is about to dispense with one of its most spectacular adornments, the famous "Ben Hur" chariot race which has for four years nightly run its course at Broadway and Thirty-eighth street. The writer remembers a stately and learned professor returned to his native city after 50 years of college life in Turkey. When asked "What is in all New York has impressed you most since your return?" the gentleman, to whose name were appended several scholarly degrees, thought a few minutes. Then he answered, "That big chariot race car."

Of the thousands who watched it, few appreciated the technical complexity behind this display, says the Edison Monthly. Six hundred horsepower was required to speed the chariots as depicted by 20,000 bulbs. Nearly 500,000 feet of wire and 70,000 connections were necessary to produce the different combinations governed by more than 2500 master switches. Undoubtedly a remarkably ingenious mechanism, the chariot race became a night landmark for the entire city. Demolition of this sign is caused by the erection of a skyscraper

next door, so that its 72 feet of height would be concealed from general view. Thus passes into memory one of the most famous electric signs in the world.

### Picture Puzzle



ANSWER TO YESTERDAY'S PUZZLE  
Jabot.

## ASBESTOS OVEN IS ECONOMICAL

No one who has not had one can know the comfort and help a small asbestos oven can be, says the Denver Times. All you need is a strip of heavy asbestos about three-quarters of a yard long and 10 inches wide and a piece for the cover 12 inches square.

The asbestos has a knack of keeping itself curled, and by being lapped over can be used over different sized kitchen utensils. The surrounding asbestos conserves the heat and is a fine economy of gas. The smallest jet is sufficient for stewing, and very little more is needed for boiling. The casserole or pan should be tightly covered so as to avoid evaporation.

This contrivance is just as useful on the old wood stove. It is fine for keeping things warm after the fire goes down.

## OUTSIDE CUPBOARD

An outdoor cupboard will be found especially useful and economical before and after the regular season for buying ice. Indeed, it may save one from taking ice for a good while, says the Ladies Home Journal. Such a cupboard should be set up outside a kitchen window. It may be made of boards a foot wide, with lighter boards inserted for shelves. The window will serve as the door of the cupboard.

## BETTER BACON

If bacon is cooked on a rack or wire toaster in the broiling oven of the gas stove, with the oven door open, the bacon will be much nicer than when fried, and there will be no smoke in the room, says a Denver Times writer. If the door of the broiling oven is left open when cooking any meat there will be no smoke in the kitchen.

## TOWERING HATS

Some of the new hats will have crowns measuring a foot in height, says the Chicago Journal. The crowns will be soft and draped, too, so as to give place for the new high coiffure.

## BLouses OF COMING SPRING

Figured crepe de chine and cotton crepe

Probably the woman who does not wish to be well dressed, says the New York Times. The white wash waist is no longer tolerated when it looks cheap. Even women with slim purses have learned that three yards of fine muslin can be shaped into a good waist at home, and with the introduction of some heading and half a dozen good buttons the task results in something far better than the 98-cent blouses sold at the counter of the stores, each of which has been turned out by a machine mold.

Here and there the blouse of crepe with colored geometrical figures goes well with a linen coat suit, but the occasions for wearing this are rare and the artistic taste of the wearer must be well established.

More tolerance may be given to the idea of using figured chiffon cloth blouses. The fabric is infinitely better than that of crepe and the coloring is less vivid. Soft autumn tints are used, especially those of dull green and russet brown. These blouses are lined with a brassiere of lace that does not extend over the shoulders. There is no demand to match these colors in the blouses to the color of the suit, but all the precepts of taste direct that the tones harmonize.

We have gone a long way from the ornate wash waist which was worn in the days when women spent their leisure time in loading it down with lace and embroidery, with hemstitching and featherstitching.

America liked this blouse before all others for two decades, but the influence of the plain blouse became stronger each year, until now it dominates. France has maintained this kind of waist since the first day she adopted the American garments. With her thousands of experienced needleworkers, she naturally did the better thing in muslin and lace.

The handling of lingerie is a fine art in that land, and mistakes of taste are not made even when the blouse sells for 5 francs. Soft materials are used. Glazed and starched linen is taboo. All cheap lace is eliminated and machine embroidery is avoided.

All these essentials must be avoided today in America by the woman who

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THE TINY SIZES WILL GO QUICKLY—THEY ALWAYS DO

## WITH OR WITHOUT THE SLEEVES

Gown that is admirable in either way



It is not often that one model can be used with or without sleeves, but this gown is equally successful in both ways. The sleeves are the new sort, joined to the gown at big armholes, and, when they are omitted, the blouse can be worn over any guimpe. Since sleeveless effects are much in vogue, the frock is quite as smart in one way as the other.

The fulness in the two-piece skirt is arranged to form box plaits, one at the front and one at the back. Although most girls will prefer the plenum, the dress is complete without.

In the picture, the new taffeta that is light in weight and beautifully lustrous is trimmed with simple banding, but this frock could be made from serge to be durable and practical or from light weight wool as well as from silk, although taffeta promises to be a favorite material of the incoming season.

When high neck is wanted, a chemise of lace or net can be worn under the blouse.

For the 16-year size, the dress will require 6 1/4 yds. of material 27, 4 1/4 yds. 36, 4 1/2 yds. 44 in. wide, with 1 1/2 yds. of lace, 6 1/4 yds. of banding, 5/8 yd. 18 in. wide for chemisette.

The pattern (8150) is cut in sizes for girls of 16 and 18 years. It can be bought at any May Manton agency, or will be sent by mail. Address 102 West Thirty-second street, New York, or Masonic Temple, Chicago.

## TRIED RECIPES

### VIRGINIA CORN BREAD

Three cups of white meal, one cup of flour, one tablespoonful of sugar, one teaspoonful of salt, two heaping teaspoonfuls of baking powder, one tablespoonful of lard, three cups of milk and three eggs. Sift together the flour, corn meal, sugar, salt and baking powder.

Rub in the lard cold, add three well-beaten eggs and then the milk. Mix into a moderately stiff batter, pour into well-greased, shallow baking pans and bake from 30 to 40 minutes.

### JOHNNIE CAKE OLD PLANTATION STYLE

Sift one quart of corn meal into a pan. Make a hole in the middle and pour in a pint of warm water, adding one teaspoonful of salt; with a spoon mix the meal and water gradually into a soft dough. Stir it very hard for several minutes until it becomes light and spongy, and spread the dough smoothly and evenly on a straight, flat board. (A piece of the head of a flour barrel will serve for this purpose.) Place the board nearly upright before an open fire, and put an iron against the back to support it. Bake it well and when done, cut in squares, split and butter and send to the table hot.

### KENTUCKY EGG BREAD

Take two pints of corn meal, three cups of buttermilk, two eggs, a scant teaspoonful of soda, a tablespoonful of lard. Mix well, add the beaten eggs, pour in a well-greased baking pan and bake quickly in a hot oven.

### FLORIDA RAISED CORN PONE

Into two cups of corn meal mix one teaspoonful of salt and a teaspoonful of sugar. Scald with two cups of boiling water and let it stand until it becomes lukewarm. Then add half an ounce of compressed yeast dissolved in a little cold water; if too stiff reduce it with warm water to a consistency to retain its form; then put in a baking pan and let rise four hours; bake in a moderate oven until thoroughly done. Better eaten fresh and warm, but is very nice toasted after it is a day or two old.—Farm and Ranch.

### WARM THE SUGAR

Many people melt the butter and then mix it with the sugar in cake making.

This makes the cake heavy, says the Western Christian Advocate.

Instead of this, put the sugar in a double boiler and let it get warm. In this way it creams the butter nicely and does not melt it.

it's **Del Monte**  
The Famous California Brand



that leads the world in public favor. More Del Monte canned fruits and vegetables are used in the American home than any other brand. The reason: Uniform, high quality and moderate prices. If you want a Pineapple more delicious than the fruit off the trees, try DEL MONTE

## Pineapple

grown, picked and packed in the rich, lava-soil fields of Hawaii, retaining all the fine exquisite flavor and supreme tenderness of the ripened fruit. Preservation by heat alone—the only thing added, being fine granulated sugar.

A leading authority on foods has given a star rating to Del Monte Pineapple for quality, and another has listed it as an example of purity. The U. S. Army and Navy use it in some departments requiring quality and purity.

Ask your grocer for Del Monte Pineapple.

California Fruit Canners Association

Largest Canners of Fruits and Vegetables in the World  
SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA  
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—To Build a Business that will never know Completion but that will advance continually to meet advancing conditions.

—To Develop stocks and service to a notable degree.

—To create a Personality that will be known for its strength and Friendliness.

—To arrange and co-ordinate activities to the end of winning Confidence by meriting it.

—To strive always to secure the Satisfaction of every Customer.

This is the Aim of Bullock's that is being impressed more and more indelibly as the days go by upon the character of the Business itself. That is being expressed more and more effectively as the store grows greater in strength and understanding.

"The Satisfaction of Every Customer"—the slogan—that expresses the ideal of the store.

## Clothing and Accessories

For Men, Women, Boys and Girls.

Everything in the big stock of this big store reflects the intelligent service of trained buyers and courteous salesmen.

**Stein-Bloch Clothes for Men**  
Stratford System Clothes  
for Young Men

LADIES' SUITS  
AND COATS,  
CHILDREN'S WEAR,  
SHOES AND HATS.

LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA

**Harris & Frank**  
MEN'S & BOYS' OUTFITTERS  
327-341 So. Spring St.



New Japanese Crepes,  
California Importations

THESE crepe weaves, washable fabrics that require no ironing—effective—and inexpensive. 20 cents and 25 cents the yard. A just received importation from Japan—old blues, the rose colorings, ecru, soft greens and violets and white. Either the one-tone crepes, or crepes striped in cool colorings. For kilimons, crepes patterned—Japanesely. Samples sent on request.

**The J. W. ROBINSON CO.**  
LOS ANGELES, CAL

## SURPLUS GRAIN MARKETING IN CANADA COSTLY

Report of Special Commission  
Shows the Placing of Crop in  
Western Provinces More Ex-  
pensive Than in Other Lands

### COMPARISONS DRAWN

WASHINGTON—As the result of investigations made by a grain commission appointed by the government of Saskatchewan, and recently made public, it has been shown that it costs more to market the surplus wheat of the western Canadian provinces than it does to market the grain of any of the other great wheat producing countries of the world. An abstract of the official report of the commission has been received by the Washington government, and some of the facts contained in it will be of general interest.

It has been determined that the cost of producing wheat in western Canada is 45 cents a bushel on the farm, and 62 cents on board the car at country points. This cost of production has increased 12.15 per cent since 1909, while on the other hand the price of wheat to the farmer in western Canada has decreased from 81 1-5 cents a bushel in 1909 to 66 1-8 cents a bushel in 1913. And while the cost of growing wheat has been increasing, and the price of wheat decreasing, there has been an increase also in the cost of transporting wheat to the European markets. In 1909 this cost of transportation was \$0.3046 a bushel, as compared with \$0.3406 in 1913.

In its report the commission states that of all Canada's competitors in the European wheat markets, Australia is the only one that is likely to increase its production in the future. In explanation of the higher prices paid for Australian wheat, the report says that it yields a whiter flour and also more flour per bushel than the wheat of any other country.

The output of wheat in Canada is 200,000,000 bushels a year, while Australia produced 74,000,000 bushels in 1911-12, 95,000,000 in 1912-13, and will produce about 110,000,000 bushels in 1913-14, according to the official estimates. In addition to the last named figure there will be in the present crop year 1,000,000 bushels from Tasmania and 1,000,000 bushels from Queensland, making the grand total for the Australian part of the world 112,000,000 bushels, or slightly more than one half the present output of Canada. The Canadian wheat has to meet with more competition from the wheat of Russia and Argentina than does the wheat from Australia.

The commission finds that the cost of marketing Canadian wheat may be reduced by further extending the system of cooperative grain marketing companies to include export business and operation of terminals; by fixing the charge for selling grain on commission at Winnipeg at 1 per cent of the gross profits of the carload, instead of 1 cent a bushel as at present; by the banks reducing the rate of interest and the rates of exchange; by lowering terminal charges and changing terminal practices; by setting maximum charges for the carriage of grain on the Great Lakes; by continuing to improve the St. Lawrence, the Welland and "Soo" canals and the port of Montreal, and by securing a reduction of insurance on the lakes and ocean, if necessary, by a Dominion government scheme of marine insurance.

The commission also finds that, in the interest of larger profits for the wheat farmers, all terminal and transfer elevators, as well as interior terminal storage elevators, should be owned and operated by the Dominion government. A paragraph from the report reads as follows:

"The standing of Saskatchewan grain on the world's markets can be improved in the following ways: By extending the number of available markets to include the nearest one, which may be done by removing the duty on wheat and flour and accepting the United States' offer (which still stands) of free access for our oats, barley and flax; by having adequate storage facilities on the farms; by continuing to improve the efficiency of our grading system; by extending the jurisdiction of the board of grain commissioners of Canada to include eastern transfer and storage elevators; by standardizing Nos. 3 and 4 wheat, and giving them a legal description which would not vary from year to year; by the appointment by the Dominion government of a special grain trade commissioner to encourage trade between Canada and Great Britain in grain and grain products, and to advise the trade commissioners at Rotterdam, Hamburg, Antwerp, etc."

The foregoing report, which deals mainly and explicitly with the profits in wheat growing in Canada, can scarcely fail to be of great interest in all those parts of the United States from which farmers during the past decade have gone to the Canadian Northwest to engage in wheat growing.

### MISS O'BRIEN WINS MEDAL

Miss Alice G. O'Brien, a member of the senior class of the Cambridge high and Latin school yesterday was awarded the gold medal for the best essay on the subject, "Which Do You Prefer, 'Evangeline' or 'Hiawatha'? Why?" William R. Thayer, chairman of the committee on the award, said that this year there had been handed in a larger number of papers than ever before.

## PUBLIC FORESTRY BUT BEGUN

*Editorial Comment on the Proposal to Remove the Department Holds It Untimely*

There is a movement in progress to reduce the forestry department of the Massachusetts government to inconsequence by making it an adjunct of the state board of agriculture. It might be supposed that the experience of recent years, along with the greatly increased interest in trees, had removed the possibility of success for any proposal that the state, which early established the work as a public affair, should give it up. But the swing of the pendulum is toward simplifying the state government. The call is to abolish boards, commissions and officials, and to resign their duties. There is danger of loss of responsibility with loss of independence. But the forestry department readily falls under the gaze of the men who are trying to abolish offices and is immediately entered on the list.

Let it be supposed that Massachusetts had no forestry department. Let it be looking to an employee of the state board of agriculture for the care of its tree interests. Would there not be loud demand that the Legislature provide for a separate working organization for the task? Not simply the city and town shade trees along streets and ways need attention but the development of forest lands is recognized and insisted upon as a wise provision for the future. There are a million acres of wild and waste land in the state. Is its right use, its development by the planting and thorough care of trees of so little concern that the matter shall be left to a subordinate of the board that has many other tasks and is chiefly occupied with farm affairs? There would naturally be immediate insistence that there be a responsible forestry department, with a skilled man at its head and accountable to the Governor and Legislature as the representatives of the people. The Governor would send in a special message in behalf of such a step. The people of the state would rise up to demand that the important matter should be handled effectively, as it is in other states. The Legislature would enact law. Spring time at hand, the department must be organized for the campaign that the season will demand. The search for the man to place at the head of the department would be assiduously pursued. Equipment might be ordered without waiting for him. A tabulation of the waste places would be hastened in order that as soon as the department was set up it could go about planning for the leasing of land for experimentation and for taking over as permanent reservation some of the woodland that had thus far escaped the despoliation of ordinary clearing.

It is just the reverse of that process that Massachusetts is asked to enact. A forestry department which is all that has been set out as desirable is in operation. It has tremendously advanced the care of trees and progressed far in the handling of forests. Tracts have been secured for the practice of tree planting and young forests are growing which soon will become the source of pride to the people of the state. The state has led. It is now asked to stop leading. It has done much. It is asked to stop doing.

There is an obvious inconsistency in a proposal to subjugate the forestry department with the present demand for closer responsibility of all branches of the state government to the head of the executive department, the Governor of the commonwealth. If efficiency is being sought in centralization of power and authority, how is a project to be regarded that takes a really important branch of the state's government and puts it under a body that is hardly a state board at all? The board of agriculture is a numerous body of which a few officers, including the Governor, are ex-officio members, the others being chosen largely by the agricultural societies, each one of which has a representative. The board itself is under no accountability to the state, except such as the Legislature may put upon it in most general terms. It is given its tasks, but it is not an executive board in any actual sense. Committed to its care, the forestry policy of the state would be determined by these numerous delegates from agricultural societies. It would spend the money accorded it with no direct responsibility.

If the forestry problem of Massachusetts had been solved, if it were quite clear what should be done in the way of purchasing or leasing land, how far state development of woodlands should go, and what policy were to be followed in instructing and encouraging private owners to turn the waste places to account, there would be less reason to argue for keeping the department separate from all others. Even then there would remain the need of skilful supervision, and this could hardly be expected to be obtained better by an official removed from direct connection with the executive of the state.

What Massachusetts would be called upon to do if it had not already done it, may not be reversed without sacrifice of the ground already taken and much of the work already done. If it be said that no one proposes to do away with the forestry work, but merely to simplify the government, we still have the question as to wherein greater efficiency is to be expected by the removal of forestry to the cover of an unofficial, unappointed board, already sufficiently occupied with its own duties. The cities and towns of the state have been spurred to action and greatly aided in their work by the state forestry department. The effect upon the other agencies for promoting tree beauty and utility of the reversal of state policy and the retirement of the forestry work to the comparative seclusion of the agricultural board's office requires no statement.

Forestry has but begun in the state. It should presently become profitable to the state government, as it already is to the people whose problems have been helped to solution. It is an undertaking that singularly combines financial and esthetic interest. The Legislature cannot well yield to the demand for a change that proceeds from a theory of political management and is not well supported even there.

### RUSSIAN MINING SCHOOL TEACHER STUDYING AT TECH

Professor Tschetschoff of St. Petersburg Institute Taking Special Courses to Increase His Efficiency as Educator

As part of the Russian government plan to improve the education of its teachers for home schools, Prof. Henry Tschetschoff of the St. Petersburg Mining Institute has just registered at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology for special work. Already two other Russians, Messrs. Penn and Ortin, have been sent by the government.

When asked why Technology was selected rather than some one of the excellent schools on the continent nearer the home country, Professor Tschetschoff said that the courses in America are broader. Each country has its special kind of mining work, and the college courses follow these more or less closely. In the United States the expense is so great that all kinds of work are included.

The specialties that this Russian professor is taking up include ore dressing and treatment for copper and gold.

On finishing his present course Professor Tschetschoff will visit Michigan, Canada and Alaska, reaching St. Petersburg in time to take up his three months of lectures in the autumn, after which he will return to Technology for a second special course, and will visit mining works in Colorado and New Mexico.

Travel will cost this student about \$5000 more than his allowance from his government, but he feels, he says, that his projected plans will place him at the head of his profession in his own country.

NEW BROCKTON Y. M. C. A. WORKER

BROCKTON, Mass.—Directors of the Y. M. C. A. have received from C. A. McLaughlin of St. Louis his acceptance of the position of general secretary of the local association.

AUGUSTA REPUBLICANS NOMINATE

AUGUSTA, Me.—Representative Willis E. Swift was nominated unanimously for mayor at the Republican caucus last night. Mr. Swift was the party candidate last year.

HANCOCK SCHOOL WORK AIDS  
CHILDREN OF THE NORTH END

### Special Instruction Provided at That Institution Helps Children to Sew and Care for Homes as Well as Spell and Read

Any one who goes down into the North End of Boston can see that the babies who largely populate it could be better cared for. Also, that the scarcely larger children who have charge of them are doing the best they know how. At first glance it may not seem the business of the public schools of Boston to take a hand in the matter but on the second the question comes up, "What more practical work could it do in the making of American citizens out of the alien?" It has undertaken to meet the situation directly and this is the way it is doing it:

One of the first manifestations of interest, on the part of Dr. Franklin B. Dyer, on taking up his duties as superintendent of the schools of Boston, was in regard to the children of non-English-speaking races who form part of this school system.

The North End of the city is almost wholly populated by this class and thither he made a visit. As a result of his visit he was desirous of two things, first, a classification of the children; second, a special course of study, intensive in character and adapted to their needs.

The Hancock school, Miss Gertrude E. Bigelow, master, was selected as an experiment station and the work of organization and of the development of a practical course of study placed under the direction of Miss Eleanor Colleton.

The classes to be considered comprised children from 9 years to 15 years of age, who were natives of non-American countries and who had remained in such countries until they had passed the regular age of entrance to the primary school. The chief basis of classification was literacy and illiteracy. All children who had attended school abroad and showed proof of progress were placed together in one steamer class on arrival.

The illiterates were placed in another. The educated and those who make rapid progress are kept together through the intermediate classes till they enter the grammar school classes; the slower pupils are likewise kept together. None of these children enter the regular grammar school classes until they are ready to enter the sixth grade. The object of this is to keep the older girls

from finding themselves mixed with younger primary school children in the lower grammar grades.

The regular course of study consists of specially prepared courses in conversation and English construction—phonics, for pronunciation and as a preparation for reading and for the use of the dictionary; reading, civics, written English, spelling, dictation, composition and letter writing, penmanship and arithmetic.

The industrial side of the course of study is not neglected. Sewing has its place in every class. Those who have made progress in sewing before coming to the schools are given credit accordingly. They are taught the English names of the stitches which they use, are taught to cut simple garments and are encouraged to accept responsibility and repeat unaided the making of a simple garment, when a similar one has been made previously under direction. Those who have never had any instruction are taught the stitches and their names and uses. Simple articles are then made.

Darning, mending, sewing on buttons and hooks and eyes form an important part of the course.

A new course, purely experimental, has been taken up this year. It is called the home-making course and is being tried out with a group of 22 girls, divided into two smaller groups, each receiving instruction two hours a week, sometimes in the kitchen or regular cooking class rooms of the Hancock school, sometimes in the housekeeping flat of rooms on Tleton street loaned by courtesy of the North Bennett Street Industrial school.

The reason for this course is, that during the year, it came to the knowledge of the teachers that quite a number of the mothers as well as the fathers worked for hire, either at home or in shops, and that in consequence, the care of the house and of the baby or little brothers and sisters was shared in quite a degree by the girls attending these classes.

Therefore it was thought practical by Mrs. Ella Carlisle Ripley, assistant superintendent, and by Miss Josephine Morris, the head of the department of the household, to give some little training in the care of the household to the girls. As above

therefore the course is only experimental and is tried with a group of girls whose mothers work or who have babies at home for whom they care.

The subjects taught are the care of the baby, home cleaning, and single lessons on food values in regard to foods which they like and can easily get with a view to procuring better lunches than the ordinary cake and pickle lunch, bought with pennies left by parents. In these homes, the chief meal is the family evening meal and is usually substantial, but the makeshifts of the children at noon are calculated to overcome its advantages.

The care of the baby does not concern itself with anything except the most elementary facts which should be known by any one caring for a normal baby to keep him normal. First comes the baby's food, importance of pure milk, local places where it can be found, children brought or directed to same, necessity for clean bottles, regular periods of feeding, results of giving various articles of diet to babies. Second, comes baby's clothing, proper clothes and how to put them on (many of the foreign women still bind their babies in swaddling clothes), how to wash them, use of good soap on garments that touch baby's skin. The handling of baby comes next.

The girls are taught how to handle him while dressing, carrying, taking up and lying down, and while in carriage to protect from sun and flies. Bathing baby, temperature of room and water, necessary equipment, tub, towels, soap, powder, safety pins, clean clothing, etc., all are taught as baby's sleep, the hours and conditions for it.

The house cleaning and routine work

also are given attention. Practical lessons as to up-to-date methods and utensils in routine housework are taught and the little helps to labor saving that can be bought at a low price are shown.

Care of lamps and sinks, the proper

way of dusting and sweeping, washing

windows, cleaning greasy pots and pans,

so as to avoid clogging sinks, are con-

sidered. The washing of ribbons, aprons,

stockings and small articles, how to iron

small articles, how to care for flatirons,

bedmaking, home ventilation, setting of a

table, simple helps to serving, making

a strong appeal to the girl and tell at

once upon her personal appearance.

Food values and preparation of simple

lunches are a part of the courses. It in-

cludes selection of food for quick lunches,

prepared cereals which need only milk

and sugar, fruits, wheat bread, cheese,

proper way of making cocoa.

This course is being worked out by Mrs.

Roberta Cummins, the teacher of cookery

in the Hancock district.

It seems to all concerned that with the

above courses, the needs of the foreign

children are known and met and

the results are bound to react in

better civic knowledge and appreciation,

on the part of the foreign born elements

of the city's population.

stated, this course is only experimental

and is tried with a group of girls whose

mothers work or who have babies at

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# Morgan Memorial Has Enlarged Scope

Opening of New Industrial Building and Children's Settlement to Mark Growth of Work For Those Needing Assistance

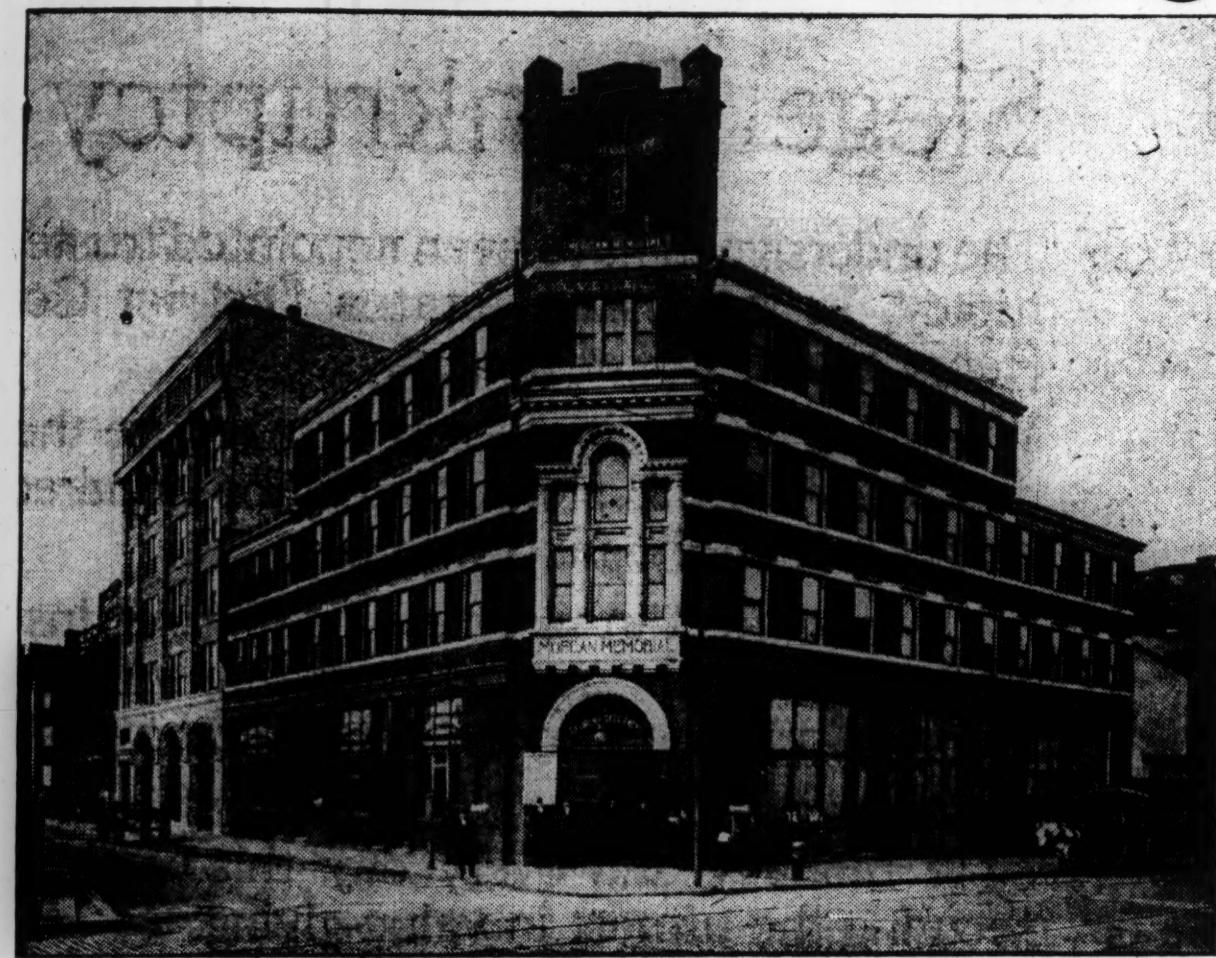
## HELP ON WORK BASIS

Public attention is being directed to the work being done by Morgan Memorial. Announcement of the dedication program that will mark the opening of the new industrial building costing \$100,000, and of the remodeled children's settlement tomorrow, has led to a new interest in what Morgan Memorial is accomplishing and hopes to accomplish with its increased equipment. The activities of this institution may be divided into four departments—religious services, children's work, rescue work for men and women, and industrial work. In carrying on the activities of these departments Morgan Memorial lays the emphasis on working with folks rather than on working for folks. At this point it differs from many institutions of a somewhat similar nature, and because of this fact emphasis on cooperation rather than on a one-sided endeavor has come—so the directors believe much of the institution's success. Morgan Memorial says to the men, women and children who come to its doors, "We gladly will do everything we can to help you, but you must do your share."

## Relief Bags Make Work

Through its industrial work Morgan Memorial paid out more than \$16,000 in wages last year to 1100 men and women. More interesting even than the fact is the method by which so many people were given employment; it was the same as has been followed by Morgan Memorial for years and which in its new building will be worked out on a more extensive scale than ever before. It is a method which calls for the utilization of great quantities of material that otherwise might be wasted. It brings into use 25,000 of what are called Morgan Memorial relief bags.

These bags are distributed to families all over Greater Boston. They are to be had for the asking; a postal card sent to Morgan Memorial will bring one to your door. When a bag is received the family keeps it until filled, and upon receipt of a filled bag the institution always sends an empty one to replace it. Into these bags families put everything for which they have no further use—clothes of all kinds, hats, shoes,



Main structure showing added fourth story, also new industrial building, at left

curtains, bits of carpet, pictures, dishes, magazines, all the things that otherwise might just be thrown away. Sometimes valuable articles get tucked away in these bags, and sometimes they contain almost nothing that has a selling value; yet it has been found that, taken all together, the contents of the bags average in value about \$1 apiece, or, in other words, the 25,000 bags bring in an annual income of \$25,000.

It is through this relief bag system that employment is given to hundreds of people. In the first place, men have to be employed to take charge of the teams which go out to distribute and collect the bags. When the bags are brought to the building the contents have to be sorted. This in itself is a task that keeps many busy. Clothes and shoes that can be repaired sufficiently to be wearable are sent to the repair department, where they are patched and made over. Finally they are put on sale in the stores of Morgan Memorial and sold at a fair value to hundreds of people, who thus are helped

over trying situations by having this opportunity to buy second-hand articles.

Clothes that are too far gone to be worth fixing over are sent to the rug department, where they are made into rag rugs, or if the material is not even usable for carpet rags it is sent to the salvage department, and from there goes to the paper mills. Articles other than clothes, such as pictures, dishes, books, are often sold to dealers. In addition the institution receives also a good deal of furniture along with its relief bags, and this is repaired and sold just as the clothes are. Finally, the dirt and lint that accumulate in the rug weaving department is collected and sold to the roofing paper companies.

In carrying on its industrial work Morgan Memorial, as is indicated in the foregoing account, succeeds admirably in giving employment to numbers of men and women, skilled and unskilled, and utilizing for its work materials which others are only too glad to get rid of and which many people would think of as having no value. It is true that they have no value in the homes whence they come. What Morgan Memorial does is to see to it that they get into a place where they will have a value.

## Employment Methods

Every forenoon from 9 to 10 o'clock the employment bureau of the institution is open, and through it is chosen the staff of employees (except heads of departments and those who are working by the week) who are to carry on the work of the industries for the day. "Each applicant is given to understand," says one of the society's reports, "that the work offered is only of a temporary nature. Every effort is made to make the applicant feel that we are dealing with him on a square business basis, and that there is no thought of charity in the arrangement, our institution simply furnishing him an industrial opportunity for self-help over a hard situation. This thought of self-help and business relation is given through every department of the work." In another part of the report the statement is made that all work is arranged, wherever possible, on

a "piece" basis. When this is not possible the average pay is 15 cents an hour.

The children's work is practical and comprehensive. It covers the following activities: A day nursery, kindergarten, industrial school, music school, art school, clubs and classes of a social and educational nature, a study hall and library, Sunday school, children's church, and fresh air camp. In this work the institution reaches about 1000 different children of many races and nationalities, the Italian, Russian, Syrian and Jewish predominating.

One of the most important aids in the rescue work of the institution is the temperance saloon. This is open every evening from 6 to 11 and is crowded with men who otherwise would go to undesirable places. Papers and magazines are there for those who care to read, a special program of music often adds to the evening's enjoyment, and an appetizing and substantial lunch can be had for 5 cents.

## Novel Features Planned

Eventually the institution plans to build a temperance tower. The land for this building has been purchased and work will be started soon, it is announced. This tower will really be a temperance hotel, and those men will be allowed to occupy the loftiest rooms who have earned them by good behavior. For example, the first night a man stays here, he will be given a room on the first floor with other men; gradually he will be promoted to higher floors, until he reaches the top floor of all, where he will be allowed to have a room to himself.

Another plan for the good of the neighborhood, which will be carried out as soon as funds are forthcoming, will be the building of an American Church of All Nations. Here services will be held in the various languages spoken by the people of the district. One interesting feature of this building will be the fact that the front is to be a replica of Second church as it looked when it stood on Boylston street; in fact the front of the Morgan Memorial church will be constructed with the very stones that were used in the Boylston street building.

Morgan Memorial is the outgrowth of a mission work begun by the Rev. Henry Morgan in 1859. The present superintendent and pastor is the Rev. Edgar J. Helms, who has been in charge since 1895. Closely associated with him is the Rev. William M. Gilbert, who is known as "the minister of Morgan Memorial." These two men, with loyal helpers, are devoting themselves not only to the Boston institution but to its camp and industrial work carried on at South Athol, Mass., which is extensive and interesting.

## BOSTON-WASHINGTON TUBE IS PROVIDING IMPROVED SERVICE

Boston is now connected by subway with Washington, D. C. It is not a subway for train or trolleys, to be sure, for this underground route has been made for the use of telephone and telegraph wires. But for all that it is a continuous structure from the capital of the Bay state to the capital of the nation, extending under country lanes and city streets, over hills and down dales, in which are carried in a single day half a million words in both directions.

En route from North to South, this subway has a number of "stations" where its traveling messages may enter and leave. From Boston the first important stop is Providence, then Hartford, New Haven and New York. From New York it runs to Trenton, N. J., and Philadelphia, and then to the capital through Wilmington, Havre de Grace and Baltimore.

## Double Utility Secured

On these wires the telephone company is able to accomplish a number of things that to the layman seem only short of marvelous. In the first place it sends telephone and telegraph messages over the same wires at the same time and without confusion.

And in addition to that it has found it possible, through using a number of ingenious technical devices, to conduct 99 simultaneous telephone conversations over the 74 wires in this subway and at the same time to send 296 telegraph messages.

## Trench Machine Used

When the plow proved to be too slow a trench machine was used and its accomplishment proved rather astonishing to the natives. In fairly soft soil these machines were able to revolve their endless chains of shovel buckets at a great rate and to dig three feet of trench in one minute. This meant 180 feet in an hour, or about a third of a mile in a working day of 10 hours. The process proved only slightly less in cost than hand labor, it is said, however, as there were numerous delays for repairs and adjustments.

Boston and Washington are now in actual communication through this subway after several years of intermittent work. The Boston-Providence section was finished in 1906. The part between Providence and New Haven and Hartford was completed two years later.

So efficient have some of the circuits in this through line proved that it is possible to give good commercial service from end to end. The service between Philadelphia and Baltimore has been found just as efficient as between two local stations in Philadelphia. This may be called noteworthy when it is remembered that a few years ago it was difficult to get good service through the southernmost section of the Washington-Washington subway, not because of the territory which it covered but because it followed almost a straight line from city to city.

While this section was being built by one construction gang, a second gang was working on the middle section, and a third on the part leading out of Wilm-

## TWOMBLY HOUSE HAS HAPPY FAMILY

### Community Center of Newton Upper Falls Brings Men, Women and Children Together for Pleasure and Instruction

### SUCCESS FROM FIRST

Three pairs of bright eyes peering through the window into the big sunny room and three small noses flattened against the pane presented a picture of longing anticipation which the kind lady on the other side of the window found almost irresistible. "I wonder if I ought to let those children in?" she said, half to herself and half to the visitor who had come to spend the afternoon at Twombly house. "It's half an hour yet before dancing class time."

Going to the door, she smiled gently into the three faces turned suddenly in her direction and asked, "Won't you children wait just a little while till your teacher comes?" Then it will be time to come in." The three faces smiled shyly and the three heads nodded acquiescence.

By this time more children had reached the gate and more were seen coming down the street. They were of many sizes and of several nationalities, but what was most evident of all was that they all had an interest in common, and it was that which had brought them to Twombly house on an afternoon when one would naturally suppose most youngsters would prefer to play out of doors with their sleds.

Pretty soon the teacher came and then everybody flocked into the big sunny room with its rows of chairs about the walls, its shiny slippery floor and its sweet-toned piano hidden away in a convenient nook where it was in nobody's way. Everybody sat down for the time being and though even the littlest children, who had been helped upon the chairs with some difficulty, seemed the very models of propriety as they sat with their feet sticking out straight before them and their hands demurely folded, it was very evident from the way they watched the teacher that they were longing for the signal to begin the lesson. At last it came.

"Take partners for the grand march," said the teacher, and all the youngsters scrambled out of their chairs, the young women forgetting in their excitement that it was their privilege to sit still until the young men sought them out.

The teacher smiled as she saw this, but she did not stop to say anything about it just then, for every one was eager to have the grand march started.

### Begins With March

Finally everybody was properly arranged and the line began to move, the two leaders standing as straight as soldiers and bearing with great dignity the honor of their position. Around and

around the room they marched, looking neither to right nor left, and the other children followed after, trying as best they might not to make a single mistake.

"Well, that was pretty good," said the teacher as the music ceased, "and now I want you to stand in two rows and we'll practise some of the steps that you like well. And remember you must watch my feet and not my head. I don't dance with my head. You'll never learn to dance by watching my head." With great patience on the part of the teacher the lesson proceeded and it was remarkable how quickly some of the dancers responded to each new step; they seemed to know instinctively how it should be done. Then there were others to whom the whole thing was pretty much of a mystery, and though they conscientiously hopped up and down and peered earnestly at the teacher's feet—and all the others for that matter—they did not make much progress until the teacher took them individually in hand and showed them how simple the steps really were.

After they had rested a while the teacher said, "Now we are going to have a two-step. And remember the proper thing for a young lady to do is to sit still until a young gentleman asks her to dance; and remember, too, that any young lady has a right to refuse to dance—if the young man does not ask her very politely. Don't ever go up to your partner and grab her as if she belonged to you, not even if she is your sister." The young men, some of whom seemed to be hardly more than 5 or 6 years old, looked solemn enough at this instruction. They marched across the floor sedately and, bowing with some diffidence, timidly put the necessary question. Fortunately no one was refused and the two-step was begun with every one smiling and happy. But when it was over and the children had gone back to their chairs, the teacher asked, "How many of you remember what I said we must always do with our partners after a dance?"

### Lessons in Manners

Some of the children looked at each other in sudden contrition. "You said," one urchin finally answered, "that we should walk with them to their seats and talk with them for a few minutes."

"And I saw most of you," continued the teacher, "leave your partners as soon as the music stopped, and I saw some of you running across the middle of the floor. Why is that you must never run across the floor? Do you remember what I said about that last time?"

"You mustn't run across the floor because you make yourself conspicuous."

"You must walk around the edge instead," replied one child who evidently had memorized what the teacher had said the week before.

By this time it was getting toward 5 o'clock. Folk dances were now in order, and the children danced them wonderfully well, considering that this was only

their fifth lesson. Those to whom the steps came easy helped those to whom they didn't, and everything proceeded merrily to the very last minute. All and all, it was the happiest and best-conducted dancing class for children that the visitor had ever seen.

But that class represented only one of the activities scheduled on the weekly program of Twombly House, a community center started last Thanksgiving in Newton Upper Falls, largely through the efforts of Mrs. A. S. C. Hilton of Newton Highlands, the present superintendent, and her faithful coworker, Miss L. C. Morton. The house is on Elliot street, near the silk mills. It used to be a boarding house, and the use of it, rent free, has been given by Charles P. Kelly of Flushing, L. I., agent of the Newton Mills. Alterations and repairs have been made, and two residents, Mr. and Mrs. John Heald, put in charge.

From the first the house has been a success. It is in a practical way meeting the need of the community. It is non-sectarian, five denominations being represented by its workers, and it ministers to the needs of the district regardless of race and creed. Already it is taking care of as many people as can be accommodated in the classes, and others are eager to be taken in. What is really needed is a house twice as large as the present quarters, with a bowling alley open every evening to the men. The 20 persons who are teaching the classes are all volunteers, otherwise the house would not have been possible. It is supported by gifts, and these have so far come along just at the right time. In proportion as these increase it will be possible to enlarge the work and to make the house serve in greater measure its one purpose of meeting the needs of the community.

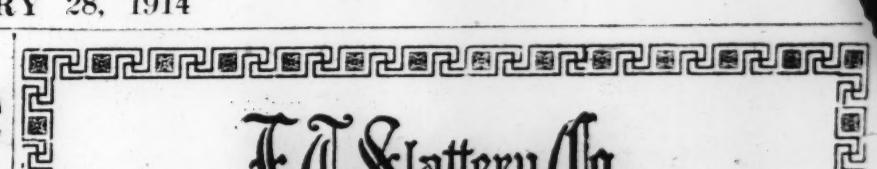
The Rev. C. G. Twombly, formerly of Newton Highlands, and for whom the house was named, is a man.

Mrs. Hilton says, who believes in trying to help everybody, and that is why "Twombly" was chosen as the name of the house on Elliot street.

### Music, Sewing, Millinery

Each week sewing classes of all kinds, including a dressmaking class, are held on Monday night; on Tuesday afternoon the girls come to learn how to make clothes for dolls and are taught the use of patterns; Tuesday evening the men's orchestra comes to practise; Wednesday afternoon the mothers come for dressmaking and millinery, and bring their littlest children, who are entertained by themselves in another room; Wednesday evening non-English women have sewing and embroidery classes; Thursday afternoon the children's dancing class is held; Thursday evening the boys come, some for jigsaw work, some for charcoal drawing, some to rehearse for a minstrel show; Saturday night there is a dancing lesson followed by a merrymaking with the old-fashioned dances till 11 o'clock.

The music is furnished by the men's orchestra, the festivities are open to



**F. J. Slattery & Co.**

OPPOSITE BOSTON COMMON

134-155-156-158 Tremont Street

## First Anniversary Sale

of

### Women's Hosiery

(with three specials for children)

### Infants' Wear

(including accessories for the nursery)

### Knit Underwear

(including SLATTERY GLOVE SILK garments)

**A** YEAR AGO, almost to a day, we opened three new departments, Hosiery, Knit Underwear and Infants' Wear. They have not yet attained to full size, but are thriving youngsters. Now we are holding the first birthday sale, dressing the departments up with values, instead of decorations, and offering, by way of a One Year Old handshake, such bargains as are not obtainable elsewhere in Boston.

To supplement, for one reason or another, the offerings of those departments, we have also prepared special assortments.

### Undermuslins Fine Neckwear

### Girls' Dresses Women's Gloves

young people over 16 and to fathers and mothers, in fact to all adults.

Some of the features that the workers would like to add in the near future are several cooking classes, for which there is much demand, classes in clay modeling, basketry and wood carving for the boys. One way in which the neighborhood people are made to feel that the house belongs to them is by letting them know that they are free to use it for neighborhood celebrations, to which they would like to invite more guests than they could accommodate in their own

homes. That is how it happened that a golden wedding anniversary was celebrated there not long ago and as many as 150 persons participated in the festivities. Just what kind of a celebration will be held there next remains to be seen.

In the meantime Twombly house will continue in its quiet effective way to fulfill its mission of neighborhood service, bringing to the 300 men, women and children who now crowd there each week they could accommodate in their own

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## INDIAN CHIEFS CEMENT FRIENDSHIP



(Photo by G. V. Buck, Washington, D. C.)

Left to right—Chief Washee, Arapaho; Commissioner Cato Sells; Howling Water, Cheyenne, and Elfrich Heap-of-Birds

WASHINGTON—More cordial and more intimate relations between the government of the United States and the North American Indians have been sought steadily by President Wilson since the inception of his administration almost one year ago. That this has been achieved is believed by Mr. Wilson, Sec-

retary Lane of the Interior department and Cato Sells, commissioner of Indian affairs.

The accompanying picture, taken in the office of the commissioner of Indian affairs, is thought by government officials, well illustrates the era of better understanding between the United States

government and its Indian wards. The illustration shows Commissioner Sells greeting Chief Washee, Arapaho; Howling Water, Cheyenne, and Elfrich Heap-of-Birds, Cheyenne. The chief with whom the commissioner is shaking hands has concluded the formality of presenting him with the traditional pipe of peace, the sign of Indian good will.

## LECTURES GIVEN IN OLD WORLD TONGUES APPEAL

Lectures to non-English speaking people conducted under the auspices of the school committee are reaching an increasingly large number of persons. Last year they were attended by 41,000 men and women. This winter is expected to record a much larger number. This year those attending have been organized into local self-governing bodies. They have their own officers, select from a list submitted to them the lectures and lecturers they wish to hear, and attend to other details they think necessary. This gives them a vivid, personal touch in the new country to which they have come. The lectures are more than something which the new country provides to which they may go; there is a sense of ownership, direction and responsibility. They turn out in large numbers to hear them, and induce all whom they can to come likewise.

The lectures are given in four languages, Yiddish, Italian, Lithuanian and Syrian. They are given in 16 different schoolhouses, about once a fortnight, eight in each. The subjects of the lectures deal with America, her history, her great men, her ideals, something of her. They are usually given by naturalized Americans who have been educated well in this country. These are found to be better than Americans who speak the foreign language as there is a more sympathetic relation between those of the same land or language, needs are better understood and can be better supplied.

The North American Civic League for Immigrants, through its representative, O. Earl Karickhoff, is cooperating with the work and contributing much to its success.

Ralph E. Hawley, in charge of the work of extended use of school buildings, says that the best time to reach the immigrants is soon after they land as they are then more susceptible to right impressions. So reached from the start they can be held through much adverse influence. It is thus necessary to give the message to them in their mother tongue.

The loyalty and patriotism of these new arrived immigrants, their love for America and America's flag are themselves lessons in patriotism to the native Americans who visit them. The latter are so used to the advantages which have been theirs from the start as to forget to be grateful. The immigrant talks of America as "my adopted country." Its flag must always have an honored place and when a picture is to be taken must not be left out. They sing American songs with more fervor than many Americans.

The story is told of a little lad of 11 who came accompanying his parent. He began to applaud when a certain picture was thrown upon the screen and as there seemed to be nothing notable in it he was asked why it so pleased him. "There's my flag," he answered. Sure enough, there it was, stars and stripes showing proudly. This boy can teach an American how to sing "America." He has led whole assemblies of people in that song. Those who have heard him sing it say it is worth going a long distance to hear.

A feature of the lectures is the attendance of women. The immigrant woman has not been used to going to lectures but she is urged to come to those and in them finds that the new country means more for her than she expected when in that faraway land across the water. The women come in large numbers and the benefit to them is marked.

The evening activities in school build-

ings inaugurated in Boston by Mr. Hawley 2½ years ago is attracting wide attention. Similar work was started in Dedham a year ago. Lowell and Springfield are getting ready to begin. Milford, Mass., and Albany, N. Y., are seriously considering the plan and looking to the work in Boston for guidance.

## ATTEMPT TO LIMIT OFFICIAL POWER ON PARCELS LOST

WASHINGTON—Attempts to limit the authority of the postmaster-general to change the weight, rates or zones in the parcel post services, were defeated Friday in the Senate during consideration of the postoffice appropriation bill. Final vote of the measure was expected today.

An amendment proposed by the Senate postoffice committee to prevent the postmaster-general from making the changes was defeated by a vote of 33 to 24. Then Senator Bankhead, chairman of the committee, sought to forestall a proposed increase in the maximum weight to 100 pounds by an amendment providing that postal funds should not be used to transport packages of more than 50 pounds. This was defeated by one vote.

Senator Clark opposed a provision granting \$2000 to the legal representatives of specified employees of the post-office service killed while on duty, and succeeded in having struck from the list certain employees not engaged in the railway service. He said if the bill as presented was passed, the government would have to insure its employees in every other department of the government service.

## EXTRA SUBWAY STATION SOUGHT

The executive committee of the Massachusetts Real Estate Exchange has today taken up with Mayor Curley the desirability of concerted action relative to the location of a station in the Boylston street subway at Arlington street. Several committees of the exchange have investigated this proposition, and it is believed to be highly necessary to the convenience of the business public that there should be some station on Boylston street between Dartmouth street and the present Boylston street subway station.

The exchange intends to give its hearty support to such proposed legislation as will make this station possible. The transit commission has not as yet in any way expressed an opinion upon this proposition, as the matter has not been officially brought to its attention.

## FEDERAL LABOR AGENCIES URGED

NEW YORK—The establishment of a bureau in the federal department of labor with powers to establish employment agencies throughout the country to meet the situation now before the nation concerning unemployed men and women, was urged in a resolution adopted here today by the national conference on unemployment. A second resolution also urged the establishment of free state employment agencies. Cities were urged to give direct attention to local problems.

## SCHOOLS TO RECALL PEACE

ST. PAUL—Mayor Keller has recommended to the city and county superintendents of schools and the school board a suitable memorial in the public schools to commemorate the one hundredth anniversary of peace among the English-speaking nations, says the Dispatch.

CALIFORNIA'S NEW HATCHERIES SAN FRANCISCO—it was announced by Ernest Schaeffe, secretary of the fish and game commission, the Examiner says, that work will be commenced this summer on a new hatchery in southern California, the first to be built in that part of the state.

GRECIAN REPORTS STRIKING On her passage from Boston to Philadelphia, the steamer Grecean, which reached Philadelphia today, struck some wreckage of an unknown obstruction at 7:20 p. m. Thursday about four miles southeast-half-east from Boston lightship, according to Captain Page.

## MAGDA TO SAIL SOON

Riding at anchor on South Boston flats, the Norwegian steamer Magda, scheduled to sail for Manzanillo, Cuba, Friday, will probably get away tomorrow, to load sugar for Boston or New York.

## TOWN BEGINS PAGEANT PLANS

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—The first public meeting to arrange for the proposed pageant to be held in Warren next October to celebrate the founding of the First Baptist church of that town was held in the fifth district court last evening.

MONITORIALS  
By NIXON WATERMAN

## UP HIGHER

If where we are, it's crowded, quite, Until we feel the fetter, Then must we strive with manly might To make conditions better. Though barriers may his way oppose, The earnest, hopeful trier Will win at last because he knows There's room enough up higher.

Whene'er the world grows dull and gray, It's we who need reviving. There is a prize with every day That all may win by striving. Nor sorry glooms can e'er surround The purposeful blue-skier, He knows that sunshine can be found By climbing up still higher.

## VICTORS

Whatever the battle may be, still the sort Of brave soldiers to win it, we know, Are the ones who, discerning their swords are too short, Will advance a step nearer the foe.

## SOUNDS GOOD

To lie on a bed of roses, Sounds truly poetic, that's so, But unless, without doubt, all the thorns were picked out, It might not be "comfy," you know.

Talk about gold mines! The hundreds of millions of dollars' worth of crops which the farmers of this nation got from the soil last year proves that the whole country is full of "pay dirt."

Americans appear to be hoping that the races to be sailed for the America's cup next autumn be very close and that the prize shall be won by a small margin, but they are all quite specific regarding the side on which the small margin ought to be.

## HIGHER TAX SEEN IN FREE MEDICAL ATTENDANCE PLAN

Dr. F. H. Wade Opposes Plan Presented Before Economic Club

At the regular monthly meeting of the Economic Club of Boston, at the American house last night, Drs. Milton T. Roseau and Richard Cabot, both of the Harvard medical school, and Dr. T. P. Warbas, chief surgeon of the German hospital, Brooklyn, addressed those present on the subject: "The Future Relations of the Medical Profession With the Public." The subject was opened by the presiding officer, John Graham Brooks, who alluded to the medical provision recently made for the people in England and Germany. Advocacy of free medical attendance was made by the regular speakers.

During the informal discussion which followed Dr. Francis Henry Wade of Cambridge, basing his remarks upon his forty years as a practising physician and his experience in the study of economics, opposed the set speakers who had urged a closer cooperation between the medical profession and the public. Dr. Wade called their plans "beautifully Utopian," and argued that the cost of any plan providing for free medical attendance for all people must ultimately be borne by the entire public, in increasing taxation and the increase of living expenses. Dr. Wade expressed himself as being in accord with the work of physicians and hospitals, but after outlining what he considered a rule for keeping health he said: "Keep as far away from the doctors and hospitals as possible, and when I say that, it means myself as well as any other doctor in the city of Boston."

The following officers were elected: William H. Lincoln, president; E. H. Clement, Prescott F. Hall and Harvey N. Shepard, vice-presidents; Harvey S. Chase, treasurer; J. W. Beatson, secretary; the above and T. B. Fitzpatrick, John D. Long, Arthur C. Farley, Dr. John Graham Brooks, James M. Head, John F. Tobin and Andrew G. Webster, executive committee.

## COLONEL DICKINS TAKES COMMAND AT CHARLESTOWN

Command of the United States marine barracks at the Charlestown navy yard was assumed this noon by Col. Randolph Dickins. Since the recent transfer of Lieut.-Col. Theodore P. Kane to command of the Portsmouth, N. H., marine barracks Lieut. William S. Harrison has been in charge of the Charlestown marine station.

Colonel Dickins comes to Boston from Philadelphia in the Philippines where he has been in command of the first brigade of marines at the Olongapo naval station. He was detached from the Philippines last fall and secured a two months' leave of absence before taking up duties at Boston.

The high schools and academies, public and private, enrolled 1,246,827 pupils in this corresponding year, the preparatory departments of the higher institutions added another 92,649, the universities and colleges 319,488 more, the normal schools 89,984, and the special schools 824,112.

It has come to be a matter of course that the advantages of a common school education shall be afforded universally to the children of the United States. The tendency is growing everywhere to supplement, wherever possible, these elementary advantages by courses in high schools, and it is all a mighty tribute to an ever advancing civilization.

Time was, however, when attendance on the part of the American youth at the higher institutions of learning, the

## Jordan Marsh Company

The Largest Retailers of Desirable Silks in New England and Always the First to Show the Newest Styles in Silks at Prices That Are Always Right, Will Place on Sale Today a Number of Special Values in

## New Silks for Spring

These are high grade silks which appeal to women of fastidious tastes who are particular about the fabrics they buy.

## 2.00 Crepe de Chine for 1.65

2.00 CANTON CREPE DE CHINES—40 inches wide, an exceptional value in the most desirable and rarest dress silk demanded by fashion—the quality is beautiful and weighty—the colors superb, not one desirable shade lacking—Pink, Ciel, Mais, Helio, Brown, Wistaria, Tango, Mahogany, Russian Green, Reseda, Copen, Danish and French Blue, three shades of Navy, White and Black. Positive 2.00 value. Special..... 1.65

Double Width  
2.00 French Silks, 98c

These double width silks are combinations of chiffons, floral effects and gold, 42 inches wide, in the daintiest of French colorings for afternoon dresses and dancing frocks, etc. These are the smartest creations from Paris. A Fifth Avenue shop sold these to us at a tremendous discount and we offer them at HALF PRICE.

98c

Double Width 2.00 to  
3.00 Silks, 98c

This offer includes all the odd lots, broken assortment and discontinued patterns from OUR OWN STOCK MARK-DOWNS—Printed Taffetas, Printed Satins, Brocade Satins, Plain Charmeuse, all desirable, but quantities limited and color line broken. A splendid chance for thrifty shoppers. Were 2.00 to 3.00. Now,

98c

## Three Specials in Black Silks

1.00 35-inch Black Satin 1.00 35-inch Black Mesaine ..... 80c 1.75 35-inch C. J. Bonnet Black Satin ..... 1.35

## Silk Section, Street Floor, Main Store

## Jordan Marsh Company

Largest Retailers of Fabrics in New England

## TEACHING AMERICA'S YOUTH IS A MAMMOTH UNDERTAKING

More Than 18,000,000 Pupils Enrolled in the Common Schools of United States Alone and Annual Cost of Them Nearly \$50,000,000—Tribute to Civilization

clude no donation of an amount under \$10,000.

In 25 of the institutions no tuition charges are made, and in many of the larger colleges and in practically all of the universities there are bureaus of self-help, through the administration of which worthy and needy students are afforded help to help to themselves.

An interesting sidelight on the activities of the students is shown in the figures relative to fraternities and societies. In the universities and colleges of the United States there are 1228 active fraternities for men with a total membership of 2,656,817, including graduates. For women there are 395 active organizations of the kind with a similar total membership of 48,176.

There are nine well-known honorary fraternities, most widely known of which is Phi Beta Kappa. Election to membership in Phi Beta Kappa is based upon scholarship standing. The society was founded at William and Mary College, Williamsburg, Va., in 1776, and now consists of nearly 80 chapters. The total living membership is about 26,000.

The data available of the occupations of college graduates of the United States is most interesting.

In 1913 the United States bureau of education made public statistics showing the occupations of college graduates from 1842 to 1900 from returns furnished by 37 colleges and universities. Taking three periods a century apart gave these percentages:

Occupation	1806-1700	1796-1800	1806-1900
Ministry	65.6	21.4	5.8
Law	1.6	36.7	15.3
Medicine	1.1	8.4	8.6
Education	4.7	5.7	26.7
Business	1.6	5.6	18.8
Public Service	9.4	1.1	1.9

The figures given herewith are those of the statistician of the United States bureau of education.

For the tabulated year there were in the United States 506 institutions properly catalogued among the colleges and universities of the country. The services were required for these institutions of 30,034 professors and instructors, of whom 24,508 were men and 5526 women. There were 208,976 students to the number of 319,488 of whom 208,976 were men and 10,512 were women. The income of these colleges and universities for one year from tuition and other educational services amounted to \$20,662,353. From productive funds the institutions received over \$14,000,000. The government of the United States rendered aid to the amount of \$4,499,927, and the total receipts of the universities and colleges of the country, exclusive of additions to endowments, were \$89,835,787.

The libraries of the institutions of learning stored in bound volumes over 16,000,000 books, the exact figures being 16,275,225. The value of the buildings housing these institutions reached a total approximating three hundred millions of dollars. The value of scientific apparatus, machinery, and furniture was \$40,078,309. The productive funds aggregated \$35,048,919, and additions to endowments during one year amounted to \$14,678,208.

The announced benefactions to universities and colleges of the United States during the year 1913 reached the total of \$31,733,270, and the figures in

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# Fall Voting to Test Policies of First Wilson Year

As President Nears Close of First Year as Chief Executive His Friends Point to the Past and the Future

## WHAT HAS BEEN DONE

WASHINGTON—As Woodrow Wilson nears the end of his first year in the presidency, public men here are reviewing the events of the year, and forecasting those of the one that is about to begin; for they do not lose sight of the fact that the strength of the President's policies is to be put to the test in next fall's congressional campaign, and that the result will, in a large way, determine the line-up in the presidential campaign of 1916.

The President, with a rejuvenated party at his back, has a record of accomplishment such as stands to the credit of but few Presidents in a single year.

It was the proud boast of President Taft that, in the special session of the spring and summer of 1909, which enacted the Payne-Aldrich tariff law, and the regular session which followed it, the Republican party had fulfilled nearly every pledge of the Chicago platform of 1908. But the Taft record, in importance and general interest to all the people, does not approach in significance the record at the end of the first year of the Wilson administration.

The Underwood tariff has had a much kindlier reception than that given the Payne-Aldrich tariff, and on this account the new law gives no promise of bringing about a party upheaval. On top of the new tariff, comes the currency law, which exchanges the outgrown money system of the civil war period for one that is up to date and adapted to the needs of a great nation.

## Generalship Is Seen

Both these pieces of legislation are epochal, and it is surprising that they have been accomplished without endangering party harmony. President Wilson's political generalship has been superb.

Possessing the essential qualities of high class leadership in a degree that is unusual in American presidents, he has molded party policies to suit his own ideas and interpretation of party pledges, and secured the acceptance of his program without important dissent. In its best days, a generation ago, the Republican party did not begin to be the effective political and legislative agency that the Democratic party is at the present moment under Woodrow Wilson.

The only President of recent times with whom Mr. Wilson can be compared is Theodore Roosevelt, and yet it is a question whether the differences between the two are not greater and more significant than the points of similarity. In method and in manner they certainly are different, but they have something in common in their remarkable control of heterogeneous and even discordant party factions, and in their ability to secure large followings among the masses of the people, to a large degree independent of party lines.

Mr. Wilson's control over his party is much more complete and effective than Mr. Roosevelt's ever was, but they are about equal in their ability to inspire the confidence of the general public.

## Confidence in Leader

In addition to the tariff and the currency, the first year of the Wilson administration has been significant in its revelation of Mr. Wilson to the country in the role of a party leader and President of the highest type. Whatever the country generally may think of his party as a political organization, or of the wisdom of his policies, it apparently has not hesitated to give him a sincere vote of confidence for what it believes to be his disinterestedness, his fair-mindedness and his desire to live up to the best ideals of his high office.

There has been a shadowing forth of the legislative program of the present session of Congress, with the trusts featured. It is the President's desire to bring the session to an end with a series of statutes that will answer the demands of the people in the direction of more efficient control over the great corporations. This question has been an acute political issue for a score of years, and a satisfactory answer to it at this time, and the President believes such an answer is possible, would start the Democratic party in the approaching campaign with a legislative record which it would be difficult to duplicate.

## Reaps Result of Years

While withholding no praise which is Mr. Wilson's due, it is well to remember that at least so far as the currency and the trusts are concerned he has come into office at a most opportune time for his party. He is reaping the result of the antecedent sowing of many years. It has been highly necessary that there should be a long campaign of education on the trust question, with important decisions of the supreme court a part of it, before Congress was ready to do what it is now attempting. Similarly with the currency question President Wilson and his party would not have been ready to enact legislation at this time had Congress failed to conduct the campaign of education initiated 10 years ago by the Aldrich currency commission, a bi-partisan body of experts.

The campaign of education being finished in each case, the Democratic party has enacted the desired legislation and will be given great credit. How easy it would have been for Congress to do just the wrong thing both as to currency and the trusts, nobody knows better than President Wilson, and the best

test of his statesmanship, perhaps, is found in his ability to discover the thing that ought to be done, straightway make it his administrative policy and compel action by Congress.

How it sometimes happens that a political party comes into control before a campaign of education has been concluded and the people are ready for legislative action, is illustrated in the history of the second Cleveland administration, with its party discord and record of inefficiency.

## Where Credit Is Due

In addition to the tariff and the currency, the Wilson administration is entitled to credit for the following:

The exposure of the lobby which for years had been infesting the national capital, and which has now disappeared. As the result of congressional investigations, continued for a number of months, there will be legislation limiting lobby activities.

The peace program of Secretary of State Bryan, which is doing much to carry forward the international campaign of education in the direction of permanent world peace. Seven of the peace treaties have been negotiated.

The bringing together of capital and labor, and the resultant enactment of legislation providing for the industrial employees' arbitration act. This act seeks to prevent future tie-ups of railway trains east of the Mississippi over disagreements between employers and employed.

The voluntary movement in the direction of the abandonment of interlocking directorates by such firms as J. P. Morgan & Co., showing the drift of opinion among large financiers on that question. Abolition of these directorates is a feature of the President's antitrust legislative program.

The voluntary separation of the telephone from the telegraph. The amalgamated concern was known as the American Telephone & Telegraph Company, and it had taken over the bulk of the business of both. In anticipation of the carrying out of the President's policies the company voluntarily came to his terms and the two interests will separate.

Rural credits legislation, which is a feature of the President's legislative program for the present session.

The development and expansion of the parcel post system.

An aggressive Indian policy, which is to work more good for the Indians than has come to those people for many years.

The formation of a new public land policy by the secretary of the interior, which includes a comprehensive conservation policy. This is the result of the campaign of education that has been going on since the early days of the Taft administration, when Secretary Ballinger at the head of the interior department was the object of wide attack.

The Lever bill for farm extension work, providing for the carrying to the farm of all discoveries made by the department of agriculture and the state experiment stations. The principles underlying this law have been operative among European nations for many years.

The enactment of legislation providing for the construction by the government of 1000 miles of railway in Alaska.

An international policy that is attracting attention in all parts of the world, and causing the United States to be discussed abroad in a larger way than for a number of years.

Mr. Wilson's control over his party is much more complete and effective than Mr. Roosevelt's ever was, but they are about equal in their ability to inspire the confidence of the general public.

## Alaska Agreement

Practical agreement was reached late Friday by the conference committee on the Alaskan railroad bill. Senate conferees accepted the House amendment eliminating provision for a bond issue to finance the project and fixing the amount to be spent at \$35,000,000 instead of \$40,000,000. The money will be appropriated from the treasury as needed.

There remain only some matters of phrasology to settle; and it was announced that the conferees would be ready to report the bill for final action on Monday.

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## Oil and Coal Lands

Administrative bills to regulate development of the resources of government lands in the West were expected to be introduced in the Senate and House today by Senator Meyers of Montana and Representative Ferris of Oklahoma, chairman of the congressional public lands committee.

The proposed law to govern oil land leasing would provide that the federal government issue a permit for 2560 acres, which would give the possessor the exclusive right to explore for oil in the future, so as to avoid unnecessary difficulties that might impair

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It is proposed that the coal lands be sold as at present, in small blocks, but provision would be made for leasing them. The provision against monopolization would be stringent.

Leaders anticipated that the bill would be passed in its entirety before the Senate adjourned for the day, as most of the points of difference, particularly in regard to the limitation of the parcel post system, have been disposed of.

Chairman Moon of the House post-office committee is authority for the statement that another effort to have Congress provide \$200,000 for initial purchase of steel mail cars and operation by the government instead of by the railroads will be made.

The paragraph proposing the government owned mail cars was stricken from the general postal appropriation bill in the House on a point of order, as "new legislation." Mr. Moon says he has a separate bill on the House calendar for the mail car project. At Postmaster-General Burleson's request he will urge passage of the measure before Congress adjourns.

Postal Affairs

An increase in the maximum pay of rural delivery mail carriers from \$1100 to \$1200 was adopted by the Senate this afternoon at the beginning of the discussion of the postoffice appropriation bill.

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Exemption for Unions

Exemption of trade unions, farmers' organizations and small trade combinations from operation of the Sherman law will be included in the House trust measure according to authoritative information today. The exemption would apply to groups of retailers if they do not combine for price raising.

Heirings on trust questions before the judiciary committee are booked until after the middle of March and members incline to the belief that it will be May 15 or June 1 before the trust bills are

reported out. This, leaders say, means Congress may be in session until Aug. 1.

Opposition is growing to tentative bills designed to supplement the Sherman law, the feeling among many leaders in both houses being that the Sherman law as it stands leaves little, if any, "debatable area," and that to tamper with it might result in judicial confusion endangering the effectiveness of the act.

This view was expressed Friday in hearing before the Senate interstate commerce committee by Senator Newlands, the chairman.

Chairman Adamson of the House interstate commerce committee will hold no further hearings on the administration trust measures before his committee. He expects that the Covington sub-committee will be ready to report in a few days on the re-drafted bill to create a federal trade commission, and he expects also to have early attention given redrafting of the Sims bill for federal regulation of stocks and bonds.

Members of the committee admit that they are facing on this bill the problem of how far the federal government may go without encroaching on similar state powers.

## Stock Regulation

Albert H. Harris, vice president and general counsel of the New York Central lines, indorsed before the House judiciary committee the proposal to have the government regulate the issuance of stocks and bonds by railroads through a federal incorporation act. Railroads, he said, were much disturbed because of the necessity of applying to various state commissions for authority to issue bonds.

Before the Senate interstate commerce committee, Charles R. Van Hise, president of the University of Wisconsin, urged that Congress should omit from the trust bills which attempt to further define unlawful restraints.

## Urges Suffrage Vote

Attempts by Senator Ashurst to get

an agreement for a vote on the constitutional amendment for woman suffrage

the company voluntarily came to his terms and the two interests will separate.

Rural credits legislation, which is a feature of the President's legislative program for the present session.

The development and expansion of the parcel post system.

An aggressive Indian policy, which is to work more good for the Indians than has come to those people for many years.

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Confidence in Leader

In addition to the tariff and the currency, the first year of the Wilson administration has been significant in its revelation of Mr. Wilson to the country in the role of a party leader and President of the highest type. Whatever the country generally may think of his party as a political organization, or of the wisdom of his policies, it apparently has not hesitated to give him a sincere vote of confidence for what it believes to be his disinterestedness, his fair-mindedness and his desire to live up to the best ideals of his high office.

There has been a shadowing forth of the legislative program of the present session of Congress, with the trusts featured. It is the President's desire to bring the session to an end with a series of statutes that will answer the demands of the people in the direction of more efficient control over the great corporations. This question has been an acute political issue for a score of years, and a satisfactory answer to it at this time, and the President believes such an answer is possible, would start the Democratic party in the approaching campaign with a legislative record which it would be difficult to duplicate.

Reaps Result of Years

While withholding no praise which is

Mr. Wilson's due, it is well to remember

that at least so far as the currency and

the trusts are concerned he has come into

office at a most opportune time for his

party. He is reaping the result of the

antecedent sowing of many years. It

has been highly necessary that there

should be a long campaign of education

on the trust question, with important

decisions of the supreme court a part

of it, before Congress was ready to do

what it is now attempting. Similarly with

the currency question President Wilson

and his party would not have been ready

to enact legislation at this time had Con-

gress failed to conduct the campaign of

education initiated 10 years ago by the

Aldrich currency commission, a bi-

partisan body of experts.

The campaign of education being fin-

ished in each case, the Democratic party

has enacted the desired legislation and

will be given great credit. How easy

it would have been for Congress to

do just the wrong thing both as to cur-

rency and the trusts, nobody knows bet-

ter than President Wilson, and the best

test of his statesmanship, perhaps, is

found in his ability to discover the

thing that ought to be done, straightway make

it his administrative policy and com-

pel action by Congress.

# Review of American Events

If the record yet unwritten of the course of the United States as to Mexico is to include eventual entrance of the big republic into the disturbances of the lesser and only titular one, the events now passing will be seen to have had first importance in the progress towards a positive act of intervention. If, on the other hand, the fuller and more deliberate balancing of facts and policies brings the justification of the course that has come to be known by President Wilson's phrase, "watching and waiting," the wonder will be that the act of a British subject with its extreme result for him was nationally and internationally discussed as a provoking cause for a departure. For the moment, the conduct of the general of the force is carrying the revolt against the assumed government at Mexico City is the main topic. It has given the minority portion of the American press which has sought every opportunity to rebuke President Wilson's course an added occasion, which is employed with no apparent restraint to the real merits of the facts. Up to this moment there is no indication that the intemperate calls for a different course than of keeping hands off has had the least effect at Washington.

## Administration Naval Plan Exhibited

Naval plans for the year as shaped by the committee of the House of Representatives are to be taken as the views of the administration. The committee this week agreed upon its report, after having heard the pleas for the reduction of the amount of construction, and its general feature is the provision for the building of two battleships. These are to be of the extreme type, with the highest speed and the largest possible radius of action, ranking among the world's dreadnaughts and costing \$7,800,000 each, exclusive of armor and armament, items that will bring the cost to a much higher figure. The list runs on to include one powerful submarine, costing \$1,100,000; six torpedo boat destroyers, \$925,000 each; three coast defense submarines, \$620,000 each; for the Pacific coast; four harbor defense submarines, \$375,000 each, for the Panama canal and the gulf coast. The bill carries a total of \$140,000,000.

Opposition to America sharing in the armament race cannot be said to have made an impression when the spending for the year is planned to keep the country second in the outlay, England alone exceeding it with a purpose to spend \$235,000,000, and Germany, while second in the number of warships, coming third with an appropriation of \$111,000,000. The action of Congress is expected to follow the committee. The burden that the cost of the new ships, the enormous expense of upkeep, and the rapid retirement of the costly vessels from use even as an exhibit of readiness has not yet been resented by the people of the country in any way to affect the course of the government. The cost is a current one, an expense rather than an investment, as becomes clear when it is known that with one exception there is not now in the serviceable list any warship that were built before 1900.

## New York Gets Real Ballot Reform

New York, a state that has held steadfastly to a compromise with ballot reform and has endured blanket sheets of paper and a complexity of names that puts the possibility of clear voting beyond the average citizen, has yielded to the experience of lesser states and taken steps towards the short ballot. The state assembly voted Tuesday, 90 to 36, for the necessary constitutional amendment which would remove a number of offices from the elective to the appointive list. Of state officers, only the Governor and Lieutenant-Governor remain elective and the Governor is given the power to appoint the comptroller, treasurer, attorney general, secretary of state and surveyor.

While the change in the form of the state government is being forced by the need of a simple ballot in New York, it is becoming popular in other states through the realization that the primary nomination of candidates for any but the highest offices or those which are local is not successful. Such an event as was witnessed recently in Massachusetts, where the state treasurer was able to change the method of selling the state bonds on his own plan without accountability to the Governor or to the Legislature, goes to favor the centralizing of the power to appoint, and so to control, the administrative offices, in the Governor.

## Search for Oil in Two Continents

Dr. A. Pardo, Argentina's consul-general at New York, has issued a statement of the activities of his government in the development of the petroleum supply which adds another chapter to the search for new oil fields and the development of known ones to a capacity that will keep pace with the increasing demand. In Argentina the government keeps the upper hand. It not only makes the explorations, but enters into the fields with modern machinery and appliances and proceeds with the business of refining and marketing the product. Discovery of oil, which was made in 1908, came at a time when the experience in the United States may have given a hint of the wisdom of keeping this natural resource out of the grasp of private exploitation. At all events, the Argentine policy has been to hold it as a national enterprise, and when an American capitalist re-

cently sought to buy, he was told that the government will not—in fact, under the laws, cannot—sell the lands. The government grants rights to operate under a royalty system. The indications beyond what already has been developed are that great areas of oil lands will be opened and a big supply added to the world's need.

Petroleum already has become the favored fuel for the navy of the United States and the present policy is to make all warships oil burners. With this in view the secretary of the navy recently has advocated the government development of the oil fields of Oklahoma, which are now the most productive of any in the country, and possibly building its own pipe lines to tidewater. The Oklahoma fields have come to be among the most productive of any in the country. The resort to oil as a fuel makes a demand far greater than when it was the principal supply of light, in which it has been supplanted by a pronounced degree. The race between demand and supply has become one of the chief material developments of the time and shows no sign of relaxing.

## New England's Railroad Problem Uppermost

When an effort was made in the United States Senate to get the facts as to the pending settlement of the suit against the New York, New Haven & Hartford railroad, by resolution introduced by Senator Norris, the problem of New England's railroad rearrangement was given new national prominence. The ground for the inquiry was apparently a feeling that the law department of the administration was taking unwanted authority in reorganization. Senator Works of California indicated as much when he remarked that he never had formed the idea that the attorney-general had authority to contract as to the future management of the road and could not see what the United States government had to do with questions of trustees and management. Senator Lodge of Massachusetts again appeared in the role of a defender of the administration, declaring that the attorney-general was performing his duty and adding that interference by the Senate at this time would only embarrass. The resolution was defeated.

The visit of the Governor of Massachusetts to the national capital has been followed by the filing of lists of possible trustees of the New Haven's holdings in the Boston & Maine by the other governors. It is striking that the men who are regarded as fitted for what is practically the setting up of a railroad in business are not being drawn from railroad fields. The Governor of Massachusetts heads his list with a former chief justice of the state supreme court and the Maine Governor follows with a chief justice from that state, a former governor or two and prominent trade organization men. The theory is apparently that the readjustment is a broad question of finance, renewed confidence, recognition of the public and the investor, with the practical management following after. This view is distinctly new but has its ample warrant in the extremity to which railroad managing has been brought into confusion by railroad men.

## Chicago School Action Reversed by Court

By a decision of Judge Foell of the Illinois superior court the action of Mayor Harrison of Chicago in displacing four members of the board of education, which he accomplished in December by accepting resignations that he had kept on file, is declared illegal. The mayor's action followed the failure to reelect Mrs. Ella Flagg Young as superintendent.

Taking from his desk resignations which he had required the members to write when they took office, he notified them of the acceptance. Four others took their places, and Mrs. Young was reinstated. The decision handed down Wednesday rules that the mayor's action was against public policy. Its effect is to put Mrs. Young's official standing in question and to leave the four members whose admission to the board was through the process now declared irregular in uncertainty as to their right to remain. The appeal of the case to the supreme court is likely to delay a determination until so near the time of the election that it may be no immediate or even ultimate effect will result, in which case Mrs. Young will continue in charge of the school system.

In broad application the decision of the court, if it is sustained, will go far to close the door upon the somewhat general practice of extending the power of removal from office by the exaction of a resignation prior to the appointment, to be held in suspension against the moment when the executive finds occasion to use it. The power to appoint in a great majority of cases under all governments is not accompanied by the power to remove. Cause must be shown and the process of removal takes into account not only the personal right of the incumbent to retain the office, but as well the public interest in the service not being subject to the caprice of the appointing official. The suspended resignation is the device to offset the tenure and the Chicago use of it was a perfect example.

**Women Voted in Chicago Primaries**

Chicago had its first exhibition of the sharing in the full rights of citizenship by women in the aldermanic primaries of Tuesday. Out of 168,524 women who had registered 47,527 voted at the primaries. In some of the wards, particularly the best residential ones, the proportion voting was much larger. In number of them the women were active campaigners in behalf of certain candidates and they were generally present as watchers. The four parties, Democratic, Republican, Progressive and Socialist, shared in the primary, the results for the Republicans being an overturn of the city hall candidates, a reverse for Mayor Harrison and the choice of the Municipal Voters League slate. Three women were nominated for aldermen by the Progressives and the same number

European government. The arbitration feature is sweeping, making no exceptions of what are commonly called questions of national honor. The Senate is known to contain in its membership a considerable opposition to carrying the arbitration idea beyond the limits in such general agreements as have just now been ratified.

Senator Lodge, who is the leading Republican on the committee, by questions he asked of the secretary of state, particularly as to the Danish possessions in the West Indies and as to what would happen if the islands should be sold, shows himself doubtful about the Bryan treaties or quite opposed to them. The treatment of these agreements by the Senate affords the direct test of the extent to which the peace between nations sentiment has taken hold of American thought. The clinging for points of honor is the form of opposition to the obvious next step for the United States, if this nation wishes to keep its leadership in the procession toward universal arbitration of disputes.

## Calumet Miners' Case Completed

The presentation of the striking miners' side of the Calumet & Hecla labor dispute before the visiting committee of Congress was completed

Wednesday and the operators are expected to begin their presentation today. In the time between the committee studies the physical situation, trying to settle for itself the questions as to conditions in which the miners work, a matter of contradictory representations. The tensesness of the difference is shown in the difficulty of counsel for operators and miners in reaching an agreement as to the miners who should guide the committee on its tour of the mines, the congressmen finally withdrawing, leaving the solution to the representatives of the two sides.

When the committee went to Michigan the hope was expressed that its presence and inquiry would lead to a settlement of the dispute. It was recalled that a Senate committee's visit to West Virginia accomplished what a long reign of martial law had failed to do—settle the dispute. The examination of controversy by a tribunal like this in the presence of the parties has its best possibilities in the chance that it will bring about agreement and an end of the trouble. At Hancock, where the hearings have been held, there is this week a development of the wish to come to an understanding. An offer by the miners to waive all other considerations and rest the whole matter on consent to recognize the federation again brings out the fact that this is the real issue. It is not conceded by the company, which is, however, represented as ready to intercede by the Senate at this time, that only embarrass. The resolution was defeated.

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## ROAD UNMERGER IS UP TO THE STATE

WASHINGTON—Massachusetts legislators must pass upon the trust plan for the transfer of the interests of the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad Company in the Boston & Maine before it can become legal. This was decided on Friday by the lawyers of the department of justice and the railroad interests involved.

The lawyers have decided the New Haven cannot transfer stock of the Boston & Maine Holding Company to trustees unless Massachusetts waives its right to buy in a year's notice.

The plan is to have the Massachusetts Legislature ratify the agreement between the department of justice and the New Haven for disposition of the majority stock of the Boston & Maine.

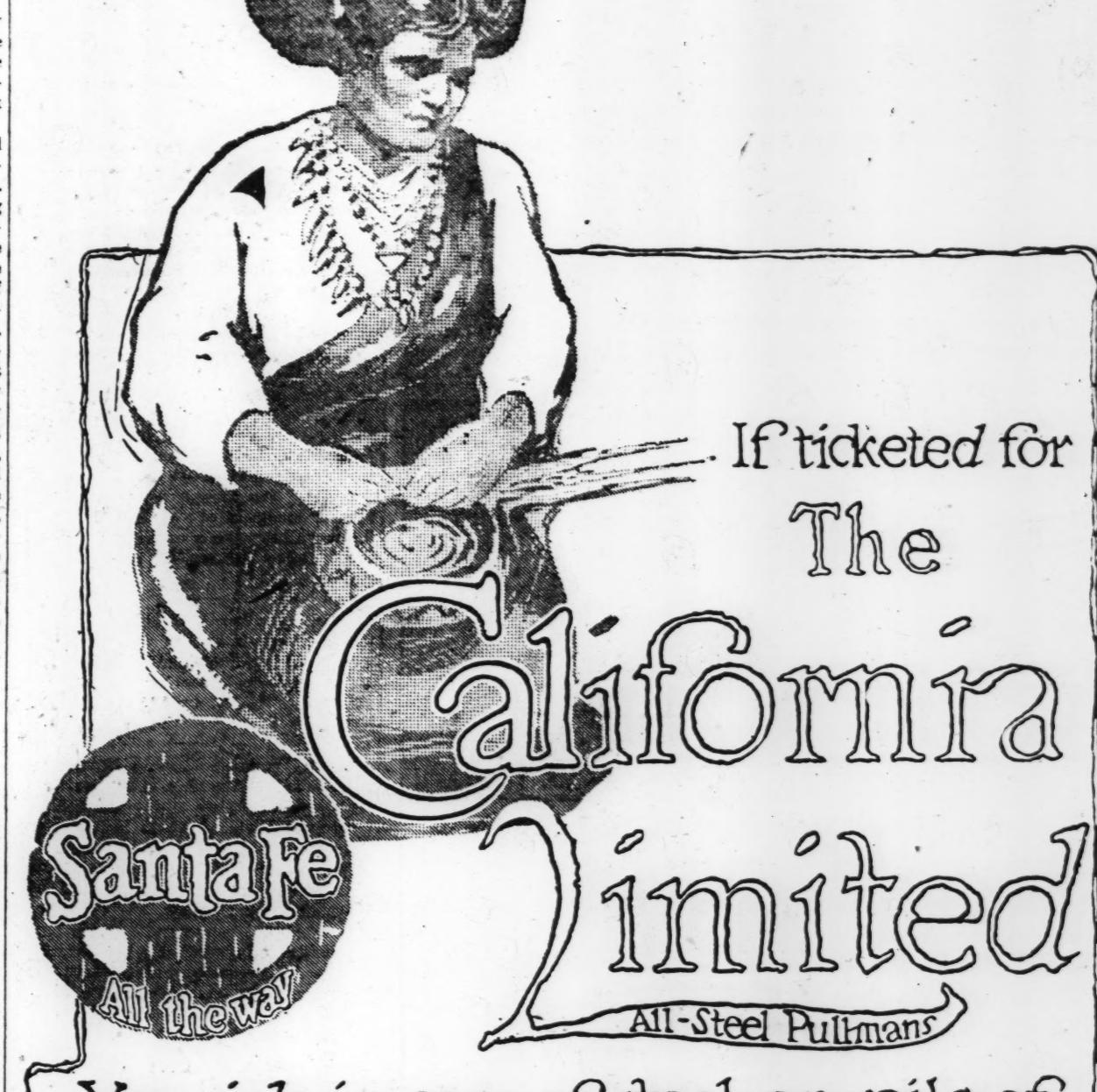
## OAKLAND HARBOR PUSHES DREDGING

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal.—Now that Oakland has voted to retain control of its water front, the work of dredging the estuary and improving the inner harbor so that the deepest vessels can tie up at docks in the heart of the city will be pushed faster than ever.

By April 1 the Examiner announces, there will be 300 feet of space in front of the new quay wall completely dredged as far out as the government channel. This means that within a short time there will be much more land available for factory sites and shipping areas, and manufacturers who have been looking over available Oakland property for locations for various industries will have a wider choice.

## WEDDING Invitations or Announcements

LIGHTING DECISION RESERVED  
PORTLAND, Me.—Decision on the demand of the York Light & Heat Company, accused of charging exorbitant rates at Old Orchard, was reserved in the supreme court yesterday.



If ticketed for  
The  
California  
Limited  
All-Steel Pullmans  
You ride in cars of steel, on rails of  
steel - and it's "Santa Fe all the way"

Do you play golf? Do you enjoy autoing on perfect highways? Or do you prefer a walk down lanes of pepper trees and palms? Spend this winter in California, and you will experience all the charms of outdoor life in a semi-tropic environment. On the way visit the GRAND CANYON.

The California Limited is an all-steel Pullman between Chicago, Kansas City, Los Angeles, San Francisco, exclusively for first-class travel. Runs daily, Diego, Oakland and San Francisco, with Pullman for Grand Canyon. Fred Harvey dining-car meals are served.

Four other Santa Fe trains to California. Three run daily; these carry standard Pullman, tourist sleepers and chair cars; all classes of tickets honored. The Santa Fe de-Luxe, between Chicago,

Kansas City and Los Angeles, runs once a week in winter; America's finest train—"extra fast, extra fine, extra fare."

The only railroad under one management through to California; double-tracked half way; safety block-signals "all the way."

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32 Washington St., Boston, Mass.  
Phones, Main 6592 and 6593.

REMEMBER THE PANAMA EXPOSITIONS AT SAN FRANCISCO and SAN DIEGO IN 1915

## POWERFUL TUG TO BE PUT ON COLUMBIA BAR

## Port of Portland Commission to Give Assistance to Vessels Entering Columbia River by Stationing Towboat at Mouth

## EQUIPMENT STRONG

PORLTAND, Ore.—Construction of the most powerful seagoing tug on the Pacific coast, that can be used for ordinary towing purposes as well as assisting the largest type of ships or steamers, has been determined upon by the port of Portland commission.

The vessel is to be from 150 to 165 feet between perpendiculars, the Oregonian reports, have a beam of 30 feet, depth of hold of about 17 feet and a draft of 20 feet when carrying fuel and supplies for a 30-day trip. A powerful towing machine, a triple expansion engine of 2000 horsepower, two Scotch marine boilers, a wrecking pump and a steel boom forward, capable of lifting 15 tons, are to be features of the tug.

The committee making the recommendations as to the type of tug included Mark Talbot, manager of the port; J. B. C. Lockwood, consulting engineer; Capt. H. T. Groves, superintendent of dredging, and Captain Astrup, master of the tug Oneonta. A wireless plant is recommended with a greater reach than those now in use.

Commissioners O'Reilly, Shaver and Pendleton were designated a committee to decide on steps for obtaining plans.

The commission also went on record for a new river towboat to succeed the Oklahoma, now generally said to be rapidly nearing retirement. Commissioners Shaver, Pease and Spencer reported in favor of a vessel 190 feet long, with a beam of 34 feet and depth of hold of nine feet.

## WEDDING Invitations or Announcements

Latest Style  
Wards  
STATIONERS  
Prices Right  
Correct Forms  
Send for Samples  
57-61  
Franklin Street  
Near Wash'n. St.

## ARMY AND NAVY NEWS

### Army Orders

WASHINGTON—Capt. W. M. Wilhelmi, ordnance department, four visits in March to Bethlehem Steel Company, Penn.

Captains of the coast artillery corps assigned to company indicated upon relief duty in quartermaster corps; J. A. Moore, to eighty-third company; F. T. Hines, sixtieth company; C. C. Burt, one hundred and forty-second company; H. K. Taylor, twenty-third company.

Capt. H. R. Casey, coast artillery corps, sixtieth to one hundred and sixty-first company, May 1.

Second Lieut. O. S. McCleary, sixteenth infantry, to fifteenth infantry, sailing April 1 for Manila.

Capt. H. T. Ellis, coast artillery corps, for general regt., Ft. Slocum, March 1.

Capt. J. W. Wilson, thirteenth cavalry, to Letterman hospital.

First Lieut. N. M. Cartmel, third cavalry, from Walter Reed hospital, to his regiment.

### Navy Orders

Nashville, Havana to Port au Prince, Ozark and G-2, New York to Newport, Marietta, arrived at New York yard, Nanshan, San Francisco to Mazatlan, via San Diego.

Brutus, arrived at Lambert Point.

Flusser, Preston and Reid, Tampa to St. Josephs bay.

Patuxent, arrived at Guantamano.

Movements of Vessels

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This up-to-date satin finished brass bedstead, with 2-in. posts, 1 1/4-in. top and bottom rods, 1-in. fillers,

\$29

Compare with bedsteads of equal quality and you will realize what we mean by "Low Rent Prices."

**BUTLER FURNITURE CO.**

(Succeeding Morris & Butler, Summer St.)

105-FRIEND STREET

# Among the Women's Clubs of State

Presidents of all the clubs of the Massachusetts State Federation of Women's Clubs and one member of the executive board have been invited to a conference in the First Parish church of Watertown by the Watertown Woman's Club next Thursday afternoon. The topics for discussion will be "Club Problems—What is the Problem of Your Club?" and the "Relation of the Club to the Community—How Is Your Club Meeting the Needs of Your Community?" Each president is asked to send an answer to the two questions to the state president before the conference. Presidents of all clubs are also asked to send the names of all members planning to attend the biennial convention in Chicago to the federation clerk, Mrs. Belle R. Clark.

Deane Winthrop chapter, D. A. R., will entertain the state officers and regents at Cliff house, Winthrop Highlands, on March 4. Mrs. George O. Jenkins, state regent, will be the speaker of the afternoon. The hostesses are the chapter regent, Mrs. F. N. Barbour, and the past regents, Mrs. Libbey, Mrs. Hay and Mrs. Colton.

Popular Authors Literary Club of Winthrop met on Tuesday in the home of Mrs. Minnie Richards, the president, Mrs. Jane G. Rogers, presiding. A paper was read by Mrs. Willena B. Reed and another on "The Philosophy of Melody" by Mrs. Grace D. Boyson, assisted by Miss Eleanor Flinn, accompanist. Roll call was answered by miscellaneous quotations. The next meeting will be held at the Museum of Fine Arts in Boston, March 10.

Members of the committee of the Salem Woman's Club on the free bath house for women and girls has started to raise money to carry on the work during the coming season. The talent which recently gave the drama "A Rose of Plymouth Town" in Danvers, has been secured to present the same playlet in the Universalist vestry, Wednesday evening.

Madame Gebhard-Shattuck, soprano, will be the soloist and Mrs. Jane Russell Colpitt, the pianist at the musical tomorrow at the Business Women's Club on Bowdoin street. The Public Health Nurses Association is to have a reception, dinner and lecture at the club house Monday evening, and Wednesday evening the current events class is to go on with its study of the political situation in England with H. F. Munro as leader. The committee in charge of the European trip, Miss Anna W. Merritt, Miss Minnie L. Emerson and Miss Nellie M. Wood, is arranging a second evening with Joshua L. Litchfield at the club house, when lantern slides of places to be visited will be shown.

Montrose Reading Club of Wakefield was entertained on Monday evening at the home of Mrs. J. Wesley Garniss and a program in honor of Washington's birthday was given. Mrs. Garniss also gave an account of her visit to Mt. Vernon and illustrated it with pictures. On March 9 Dr. Ernest W. Homan of North Saugus is to address the club at the home of Mrs. Edward P. White. It is announced that Mrs. George H. Stowell will be hostess on March 23. Mrs. Samuel T. Parker on April 6 and Mrs. Elden Hill on April 20.

The postponed meeting of the Upland Woman's Club of North Reading was held on Thursday afternoon in Flint hall, Miss Marion H. Brazier gave four 15-minute talks on different subjects and Ellis Doucette, cellist, the musical program.

Wednesday evening, the Reading Teachers Club entertained at the high school building the members of the town school committee, their wives and the teachers of the North Reading schools. Gilman Parker of the school board provided a musical program and the hospitality and social committees had charge of a social hour.

Many members of the club, teachers of the public schools of Wakefield and surrounding towns and other educators were in attendance Friday afternoon at the educational conference held in Flanley hall, Wakefield, under the auspices of the Kosmos Club. Miss Elizabeth F. Ingram, chairman of the special committee in charge, introduced the speakers. The general theme of the conference was "The Teaching of English in School and at Home." Miss Ingram spoke of lack of clear enunciation, need of a good working vocabulary, absence of proper supervision of reading in the home, lack of imagination and of appreciation of good poetry as some of the deficiencies to be found among present-day school pupils.

"The Problem of the Teacher" was the opening address by C. S. Thomas of the Newton high school, author of rhetoric text-books. He was followed by Mrs. Boyd of Newton, who spoke on "The Problem of the Parent." Professor Neilson of Harvard gave a talk on "What Shall Our Children Read?"

There was a large attendance of members of the Reading Woman's Club at Friday afternoon's lecture when Havrah L. Hubbard of the Boston opera house discussed "The Jewels of the Madonna." Interest was added by the singing of a club member, Miss Asunta Michelini Winship. The club will give a social next Wednesday afternoon at the home of Mrs. A. A. Libby, 60 Prospect street, and the proceeds will be added to the endowment fund. Mrs. F. W. B. Pratt of Sanborn street entertained the literature class of the club on Monday and the booklovers class discussed Kate Langley Booker at its meeting with Mrs. Emery of 42 Woburn street. The Shakespeare class on Tuesday was entertained by Miss Mary A. Bancroft.

The T. T. O. Club of Wakefield was entertained on Tuesday by Mrs. Lucas Smith of Emerson street. Mrs. Gerry F. Whitemore, assisted by Mrs. Charles H. Howe, reviewed the book, "Sunshine James," by Anne Warner. At the meeting next week with Mrs. Palmer H. Southworth of West Chestnut street, Mrs. Edward A. Carlisle will discuss Indian myths and legends.

The Browning Club of Somerville of which Mrs. Nellie B. Hersham is past president, held its regular meeting Friday at the home of Mrs. Emma H. and Mrs. 20 Cambria street. The study

of "Paracelsus" was the subject, and the readers were Mrs. Evangeline P. Armstrong, Mrs. Emma H. Landers, Mrs. Lee and Mrs. Jennie A. Wiley. Miss Hazel Gibson, soprano, gave several



MRS. NELLIE B. HERSHAM

Past president of Browning Club of Somerville

selections. A social hour followed during which the hostess served refreshments.

Tuesday evening the Hillside Club of Somerville met at the house of Mr. and Mrs. George W. Coleman, Central street. John J. Higgins read a paper on Wendell Phillips, the fourth in the series of famous Bostonians of the nineteenth century, which will continue throughout the club year. Miss Marie Estelle Walker rendered several groups of songs, accompanying herself on the guitar. She also gave a "Twilight Song" with the lights turned low. At the next meeting "Edgar Allan Poe" will be the subject.

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Mrs. Julius Andrews, chairman of the legislative department of the Massachusetts State Federation of Women's Clubs, who presented 11 bills which have been receiving the attention of the department, to the recent mid-winter meeting of the federation, is now busy with

of Salem this afternoon at Ames Memorial hall, will be an open meeting. The interest evinced in the proposed talk by George Greener, on "The English Pottery District," has been met by the club permitting all interested to attend. Salem is noted for its collection of old and rare china, both in museums and in private homes.

One hundred and twenty members and guests attended the annual mid-year social of the Arlington Heights Study Club last Tuesday afternoon in the Locke school hall at Arlington Heights. The usual business meeting was omitted, and the program opened with a group of soprano solos by Mrs. John F. Scully of Arlington, accompanied on the piano by Mrs. Edward C. Shirley of Arlington Heights. Mrs. Roselth Knapp Breed of Arlington entertained with readings, and Miss Mary Morton Washburn of Boston also contributed to the program. Several members of the Winchester Orchestral Club gave a concert, assisted by Mrs. Grace Marshall of Arlington, pianist.

Thursday afternoon the Newton Center Woman's Club held its "President's day," with presidents and secretaries of 50 neighboring clubs as guests. Mrs. Christobal Kidder read Ibsen's "Doll House."

Every Woman's Club in Newton was represented Wednesday afternoon at the mid-winter meeting of the Newton Federation of Women's Clubs held in Channing church, Newton. A discussion on "The Duties of Club Women to the Woman in Business," with a social hour completed the program.

Newton Highlands Shakespeare Club observed its annual guest night Tuesday evening in the chapel of the Congregational church with about 100 members and friends present. Mrs. Irving O. Palmer gave an address on "The Sea Islanders," illustrated by negro songs.

Mrs. Knowlton, president of the club, Mrs. Wells, vice-president, Mrs. Draper, secretary, and Mrs. Palmer, received the guests at an informal reception. Refreshments were served by the sons and daughters of club members. Mrs. Pelouet and Mrs. Edward Almy presided at the tables.

Pierian Club of Newton Upper Falls meets this afternoon with Mrs. Dean at South Framingham. The meeting was postponed from Wednesday on account of the Newton federation meeting.

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the annual musical of the New Century Club of Malden was held Tuesday afternoon in Pythian hall, Malden. Mrs. Henry H. Hammond, president of the club, opened the program which consisted of numbers from the Eberle Musical Club, with Miss Agnes Bachelder Edwards, soprano soloist; Miss Kate Merrill Thomas, violinist; Miss Marion Lawrence Moorehouse, cellist, and Miss Marion Webster Hyde, pianist, assisted by Bertha Everett Morgan, reader. Announcement was made at the close of the program of the conservation conference of the state federation, which will be held under the auspices of the conservation committee at Pythian hall, Malden, March 9.

Mrs. Mary J. Lincoln will speak on "The Genesis of American Cookery" during the informal hour following the regular meeting in Unitarian hall. The entertainers were Albert Gale and his wife, Martha Brookaway Gale, in a costume lecture on the "Music and Myths of Old Japan." Both addressed the audience dressed in Japanese costume, and played on various musical instruments. Mrs. Gale rendered the national anthem of Japan, "Kimi-ga-ru," and the New Year song, "Hime-Matsu." A Japanese play was also given. George Sykes, tenor soloist, rendered several groups of songs.

More than 200 guests of the Mattapan Woman's Club of South Boston enjoyed the vaudeville performance given by the club in the hall of the Hawes Unitarian church on Broadway, Feb. 21. The president, Mrs. Albert Crabbtree, in behalf of the club, presented to the chairman of the social committee, Mrs. George McGowan, an acknowledgment of her work of the past two years, a diamond and pearl pendant.

The next regular meeting of the Roslindale Community Club will be held in Fraternity hall, March 6. All business since Feb. 6 has been left for this date, as the two preceding meetings have been "guest night" and the state federation conference. The parliamentary law class met with Dr. Ruey B. Stevens on Wednesday and had an examination and review. The choral class is practising new music under the direction of its instructor, Mr. Shackle.

Miss Maude Folts, president of the Winchester Fortnightly Club, has appointed as a nominating committee, Mrs. G. S. Littlefield, Mrs. J. L. Tufts, Mrs. W.

H. Lowell, Mrs. F. C. Alexander, Mrs. W. H. Foss and Mrs. W. E. Cummings. They are to report at the meeting March 9. At the meeting of the home economics department, Monday afternoon, in the high school, Mrs. L. B. Miller of Boston will give an address on "Dress" and Mrs. H. N. Chamberlain on "Inexpensive and Artistic House Furnishing."

More than 75 members of the Neighborhood Club of Malden held its annual dramatic afternoon, Tuesday, when "The Rebellion of Mrs. Barclay" was presented by the club members under the direction of the home talent committee, Mrs. Edward E. Wellington, chairman. Mrs. James Lund and Mrs. Charles H. Wescott took the roles of Mr. and Mrs. Barclay with Mrs. Robert W. French as Mrs. Barclay's sister, Mrs. James C. Hosford took the part of Mr. Barclay's sister and Mrs. Frederic R. Sawyer took the part of Mrs. Brown's daughter. Others in the cast were Mrs. R. Eugene Smith, Mrs. Walter E. Piper and Mrs. George B. Murray. A musical program was furnished by the Grace Dean trio. The current literature department was entertained yesterday at the residence of Mrs. R. Eugene Smith, Main street and Converse avenue.

Members of the Thought and Work Club of Melrose and Malden were entertained Tuesday afternoon at the residence of Mrs. E. W. Weymouth, Lebanon street, Malden. Mrs. Albert A. Hersey was chairman of the afternoon and addressed were made by Mrs. A. M. Crane, Mrs. Percy Ring and readings from Tennyson by Mrs. Frederic Kane. Vocal selections were rendered by Mrs. Kane and Mrs. Arthur W. Benson and piano selections by Miss Ruth Hersey. The next meeting will be held March 18 at the residence of Mrs. W. C. Boothby, 1909 Street, Malden.

Malden Musical Club, Monday afternoon, presented the pantomime, "Mary Jane," at the Reception hall, Auditorium building. Mrs. Maude Huntington Benjamin, reader, was assisted by the members of the club and the Schumann trio furnished a musical program. The committee having charge of the production consisted of Mrs. Alfred H. Burden, chairman; Mrs. J. Bowdoin Lilly, Miss Grace E. Campbell and Miss Alice S. Perkins.

Members of the College Club of Malden, entertained Wednesday afternoon at the residence of Mrs. Dudley B. Seaver of 105 Rockland avenue. A brief business session was held in which the club unanimously voted to endorse the clean milk bill now before the Legislature. Two groups of songs were rendered by Mrs. George W. R. Harriman accompanied by Mrs. Frank L. Locke and a paper on "Indian Myths and Legends" was given by Miss Laura W. Harris. A social time followed and refreshments were served by the hostess.

Miss E. Gertrude Copeland, president of the Melrose Woman's Club, announces that the annual club breakfast will take place in Memorial hall, Melrose, April 16. At this meeting the annual election of officers also takes place. The next meeting will be held March 5 when Miss Alice Worthen, librarian; Mrs. Henry M. Bush and the Rev. Harold Marshall of the library trustees will speak on the work of the library. The proceeds will be for the Hindman scholarship fund.

A special meeting was held by the members of the Old Concord chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, last Sunday afternoon in the home of Mrs. Caleb H. Wheeler on Sudbury road, when the regent, Mrs. George Minor Baker, and the vice-regent, Mrs. George Blinn, were chosen as delegates to represent the chapter at the continental congress to be held in Washington, April 20. Mrs. J. D. G. Chaney, Mrs. Daniel Lothrop, Mrs. A. L. Morse, Miss Caroline P. Holden, Miss Charlotte Conant, Mrs. John G. Tyler, Mrs. A. F. Blanchard, Mrs. Thomas Todd, Miss Edith Melvin and Mrs. Helen B. Curtis were named as alternates.

An unusual program was enjoyed by members of the Somerville Woman's Club last Saturday afternoon at the regular meeting in Unitarian hall. The entertainers were Albert Gale and his wife, Martha Brookaway Gale, in a costume lecture on the "Music and Myths of Old Japan." Both addressed the audience dressed in Japanese costume, and played on various musical instruments. Mrs. Gale rendered the national anthem of Japan, "Kimi-ga-ru," and the New Year song, "Hime-Matsu." A Japanese play was also given. George Sykes, tenor soloist, rendered several groups of songs.

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The next regular meeting of the Roslindale Community Club will be held in Fraternity hall, March 6. All business since Feb. 6 has been left for this date, as the two preceding meetings have been "guest night" and the state federation conference. The parliamentary law class met with Dr. Ruey B. Stevens on Wednesday and had an examination and review. The choral class is practising new music under the direction of its instructor, Mr. Shackle.

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to be given by members of the club will be considered and the advisability of having a course of Saturday afternoon lectures. Two new members will be received into the club, Mrs. Katherine Hodges of Needham and Miss M. Josephine King of Cambridge. Mrs. Myra B. Lord, president of the club, presides.

More than 75 members of the Neighborhood Club of Malden attended the annual dinner of the organization Monday evening in Columbian hall. Mrs. George A. Toothaker presided. Piano selections were given by Miss Evelyn Whitmore.

At the regular meeting of the Medford Woman's Club on Tuesday afternoon, the program was in charge of the science and current events committee. Mrs. Annie H. McPherson, chairman. Mrs. Leila C. Penick, first vice-president of the state federation; gave a lecture on current events, touching upon the recently enacted tariff and currency legislation, the regulation or dissolution of the trusts, the arbitration treaties, the Japanese land ownership question, the Panama canal tolls, the Mexican situation, the appointment by Mayor Mitchel of a woman as commissioner of correction in the city of New York, the literacy test clause in the proposed immigration bill and other measures. Mrs. Eleanor Fox Allen, soprano of the Appleton quartet, sang a group of songs with Mrs. Mary E. Reilly at the piano. At the close of the meeting refreshments were served and a social hour enjoyed, during which Mrs. E. R. Waitt and committee held a food sale for the benefit of the clubhouse fund.

The drama class of the Worcester Woman's Club met Thursday. Mrs. Helen A. B. Morse was leader. The subject was "Much Ado About Nothing." The civics class meets March 4, when Mrs. W. C. Howe will be leader. "Housing Problems" will be the subject. The scrapbook class meets March 5.

Concord Massachusetts Woman's Club has had an active week, with six entertainments and class meetings. Monday afternoon, under the direction of the education committee, Mrs. Wilfrid Wheeler, chairman, the ninth regular entertainment of the club was held in the Concord town hall. Mrs. Charles H. Towle of Concord, introduced Miss Sarah Louise Arnold, dean of Simmons College, who spoke on "The Trend of Modern Education for Girls." Mrs. Samuel Hoar assisted Mrs. Towle and Mrs. Wheeler in arranging the program. A nature class was introduced at the club by Miss Mary Rodman on Tuesday afternoon in her home in Concord, this making the eighth class conducted this year. The weekly meeting of the housewives' class was held Wednesday afternoon in the Emerson school hall, and in the morning the history class met with Mrs. Leslie R. Moore at 14 Elm street. Mrs. Marion Craig Wentworth gave the last in her series of dramatic readings Thursday afternoon in the parish house of the Concord Trinity Baptist church. "Radcliffe night" was held by the club the same evening in Monument hall, when a concert was given by the Radcliffe College Glee and Mandolin Club, assisted by Mrs. Arthur B. Hitchcock, Jr., of Concord, soprano soloist. The proceeds will be for the Hindman scholarship fund.

Wellesley Hills Woman's Club will listen to a lecture recital on Russian music by Alvah Glover Salmon at its next meeting on Wednesday. Mr. Glover has studied at Moscow and St. Petersburg, and is a composer as well as pianist. The home economics committee will meet on March 9 at the hall of the Babson statistical organization, when Frank Buxton will talk on "Ready-to-Wear Garments."

"Twentieth Century Pilgrims" is the topic to be discussed by the Rev. John J. Walker before the next meeting of the Women's Federation of Jamaica Plain on Wednesday.

Wellesley Pierian Club holds its next meeting on Wednesday in the Congregational church when Miss Marian Johnson, soprano, will sing a group of three songs by Liza Lehmann; Arthur W. Hill, baritone, three groups of songs, and Miss Lois Duran, pianist, a Macdonell group, "Fireside Tales" and Liza's rhapsody No. 2. On March 11 the club will hold its annual meeting, when officers will be elected and a program will follow. The last meeting of the year will be on April 5, when the artists will be Mrs. Janet Hall, soprano; Mrs. George Clark Maxim, reader, and Mrs. William H. Russell, pianist.

Mrs. James J. Storrow addressed a joint meeting of the Dorchester Woman's Club and the Women in Council of Roxbury at the Dorchester Woman's Club house on Wednesday. She presented the work of the Women's City Club in the interests of the membership campaign committee. Miss Alice Grady will speak before the Newtonville Woman's Guild on March 3, and Miss M. Josephine King will address the Roxburgh Club of Roxbury March 7. A special meeting of the executive board of the City Club was called by the chairman, Mrs. J. J. Storrow, Wednesday, to finish up some business, as she leaves today for Arizona, where she will spend two or three months' vacation. Among the business transacted was the election of Miss Alice Grady and Mrs. Katherine T. Hodges on the publicity committee to act with Miss Josephine A. Bruerton.

Children's afternoon will be held by the West Concord Woman's Club in Odd Fellows hall, Concord Junction, on the afternoon of April 10, when a special program of "Mother Goose Rhymes, Stories and Folklore" is to be given by Mrs. Winifred King Rugg. The next club meeting takes place on March 13, when under the direction of the philanthropy committee, Mrs. Josephine Sheppard will give a lecture.

Club presidents and secretaries of the Boston City Federation of Women's Clubs will be entertained March 7 by

Instead of a private social the regular meeting of the Thought and Work Club

# WETHERN

## Preliminary Showing of Authentic Millinery

An Exposition of just what is being worn in Paris and London today. To emphasize the unusual in this announcement, we place on sale all



This Model by Maria Guy

Our Paris Model Hats

At \$25 and \$35 Each

Every woman in Boston of course knows that these prices are much less than half of their actual cost to land.

The collection includes Hats by

Reboux  
Jeanne Castel  
Evelynne Varon  
Mme. Vimont

Madame Louison  
Maria Guy  
Marguerite & Leonie  
Mme. Germaine  
and others.

21 to 27 Temple Pl. 33 to 37 West St.

# Leader for Vocational Work Is Sought

Selection Hoped to Be Made  
Soon so Assistance for Children  
May Be Concentrated on  
Definite Lines

## CITY IS A PIONEER

Placement Bureau Is Affiliated  
With Scheme for Providing  
Pupils Who Leave School  
Early With Industrial Jobs

As a result of investigation and experiments in vocational guidance carried on in Boston's public schools for nearly three years the country is now being searched for a suitable man to become vocational director in Boston. It is hoped that one will be selected shortly and that the work will then be concentrated on definite, effective lines which shall give the boy and girl leaving school early an opportunity to make the most possible of himself in a congenial occupation.

Affiliated with this work will be that of the placement bureau, which has been reorganized and given offices by the school committee adjoining those of its own certification department and new vocational direction department, at 218 Tremont street.

Boston is a pioneer in this kind of work. Nowhere is it firmly established in this country, although Buffalo has made considerable advancement and Cleveland and Cincinnati are in prominent activity. Like Boston, Philadelphia is seeking some one to conduct a similar work.

The duties of the new director will be fourfold, according to Frank V. Thompson, assistant superintendent, who has special oversight of the continuation and industrial school work. He will be expected to interview all children from 14 to 16 years of age who apply for working certificates and give them such advice and counsel of a general nature as their cases may require. The immediate object is to direct each applicant to the particular kind of continuation school he needs. Classes for such pupils are to be opened next September in fulfillment of the law passed by the Legislature last spring, empowering communities to compel attendance at continuation schools of boys and girls from 14 to 16 years of age.

The second duty of the vocational director will be to collect such information regarding industrial conditions and opportunities for advancement as is possible through the certifying office; third, to act as leader for the vocational counselors in the schools; to hold district conferences, organize the experience of the department and place the work of vocational guidance on as practical and useful a basis as possible. In all ways he will cooperate with the work of the placement bureau.

From a small experiment begun on May 20, 1912, with five schools in Roxbury, the placement bureau has become an important factor in the work of vocational guidance. Its work has been extended to all the day schools in the city, includes the evening schools and is to be connected with the evening centers.

Started as a department of the Children's Welfare League of Roxbury, it is now an independent organization, representing much more extended interests. Its board of five directors is composed of Michael H. Corcoran of the school committee; Henry S. Dennison, treasurer of the Chamber of Commerce; Miss Mary P. Follett of the Women's Municipal League; Miss Edith M. Howes of the Girls Trade Education League, and Caspar Isham, chairman of the original committee and master of the Hyde school. In addition an advisory committee has been formed of school men and women as follows:

Elementary schools—East Boston, George A. Tyzzer, master, Lyman district; Charlestown, Walter J. Phelan, master, Warren district; North End, John F. McGrath, master, Eliot district; West End, Miss Emily F. Carpenter, master, Wells district; South End and city proper, Frederick W. Swan, master, Quincy district; South Boston, Miss Martha F. Wright, master, Norcross district; Roxbury, Mrs. Emma S. Gulliver, master, Dillaway district; Brighton, Charles F. Merrick, master, Thomas Gardner district; West Roxbury, William Lester Bates, master, Lowell district; Dorchester, George A. Smith, master, Mather district; Hyde Park, Louis P. Nash, master, Elihu Greenwood district.

High schools—Charlestown, George W. Evans; Dorchester, William L. Anderson; East Boston, John F. Eliot; English high, M. D. Barrows; Girls high, Thomas H. H. Knight; High School of Commerce, Winthrop Tirrell; High School of Practical Arts, Miss Laura Wentworth; Hyde Park, George W. Earle; Mechanic Arts, Frederick W. Turner; Roxbury, Chester M. Grover; South Boston, Ralph W. Channell; West Roxbury, Mr. Mann's Assistant.

Mrs. Helen W. Rogers, who is credited with having brought the work to its present efficiency, remains as director. Miss Susan J. Ginn, formerly of the Hyde school district, is assistant director. Eight or 10 district secretaries, half of them women and half men, are to be appointed.

In cooperation with W. Stanwood Field, director of evening and continuation schools, the bureau is now sending our personal record cards to every child between 14 and 16 years of age who expects to leave school by or before the first of next September. From these the bureau will learn something of the

child's industrial ability and wishes and whether or not he would like the assistance of the bureau in finding work. A conference with both parent and child will follow, to be held at some one of the many stations the bureau has opened in different parts of the city.

In this way the bureau secures the consent of the parents to its aid and is able to assist in carrying out their wishes for the child also. The child continues at school until a suitable job is found for him. The work has been so planned that there will be no waste of time or expenditure for the child. He so planned that there will be no waste of time or expenditure for the child. He will be at no unnecessary expense for carfare.

The bureau has begun an exhaustive search for industrial opportunities in each school district, with a view to placing the child as near as possible to his home in order to save carfare and enable him to get a hot lunch at noon. The bureau of social research at Harvard is to appoint a graduate student to supervise this research work which is to be done by groups of students from Radcliffe, Harvard, School for Social Workers and workers from the Associated Charities. The later organization is planning to carry on for adults a work similar to that of the placement bureau for minors.

A recent tabulation of its placements in the past shows the bureau that 95 per cent of all those placed were making "good" in the opinion of their employers; 60 per cent were holding their job after a year of service and but 25 per cent are in their second job, a record which is regarded as remarkable as it is the usual thing for children of this age to go from job to job any number of times.

## HIGH DEGREE IN SCOTTISH RITE IS WORKED ON CLASS

Massachusetts Consistory Con-  
ducts Ceremonies Before 800  
Members

February rendezvous of Massachusetts Consistory will go down as one of the most notable in its history, for 800 members crowded the Scottish Rite apartments in Masonic Temple last night, to witness the conferring of the twenty-seventh grade, or Knight Commander of the Temple.

It was exemplified in a finished manner upon a large class of candidates under the direction of Joseph A. Bryant, 32 degrees, first Lieutenant commander, who had the assistance of several of the thirty-third grade, besides more than three score aids.

Those who occupied the principal stations were: Commander-in-Chief George C. Thacher, 32 degrees; the Rev. Dr. Frederick W. Hamilton, Forrest E. Barker, Eugene A. Holton, Thomas Bevington, James S. Blake, Joseph W. Work and Albert C. Smith, 33 degrees; Almon B. Cilley, George T. Wiley, the Rev. Dudley H. Ferrell, Elmer P. Sargent, Jr., Dean K. Webster, Prince W. Taylor, Edward H. Kavanaugh and R. B. Metcalf, 32 degrees.

## INCOME TAXPAYERS HASTEN TO FILE THEIR STATEMENTS

Revenue Collector's Office Is  
Thronged With Individuals  
Total Now Exceeds 14,000

Monday is the last day set for the filing of income tax returns at the collector's office on Milk street and many persons accordingly are pressing the deputy collectors for information and entering their statements. Over 1000 entries were made yesterday, placing the total above 14,000, but today and Monday are expected to increase this considerably.

Collector John F. Malley says he is pleased with the response of the citizens and their cooperation in meeting the new exactions. He hopes that every one knows that the tax is assessable as of June 1 and is payable within 30 days.

All manner of questions have been answered by the deputy, though in some instances they present the printed specifications and allow individual interpretation. The collecting force is working late to keep the returns checked up. Many appeals from decisions of the deputies have been intimated by inquirers. If pressed these will go before the supreme court.

## PITTSFIELD VOTES AGAINST PROPOSED CITY CHARTER

PITTSFIELD, Mass.—Municipal hall at Pittsfield was well filled last night when Senator Doyle called to order the hearing wherein the legislative committee on cities gave two hours in listening to those in favor of and those against Mayor Moore's proposed city charter. There were fully 250 present. After the hearing the senator called for vote, and the result was 77 against the proposed charter and 20 for it. There were 11 of the 15 members of the committee present, and they were entertained after the hearing at the Elks' club.

Representative E. M. Hall of Pittsfield opened the hearing by giving a history of Pittsfield's attempted charter revision. Mayor Moore then argued in favor of his measure. There were many speeches for and against the charter.

Prof. Charles L. Young gave an account of the contemporary Flemish poet, Emile Berhaeren, at the last meeting of the Wellesley Woman's Union, held on Tuesday. Professor Young read some of the earlier poems of the poet. Among those

## AMONG THE WOMAN'S CLUBS

Mrs. J. L. Felger of London is announced as the speaker for the Sunday "at home" at headquarters, 585 Boylston street. At the woman suffrage headquarters of ward 10, at 116 Huntington avenue, this evening, Miss Eleanor Manning will speak upon "How I Became a Suffragist" and Miss Anna C. Murdoch will give an address. Each Thursday afternoon a class is held by the members of the ward and their friends for the study of political law. Next Monday evening, at ward 12 headquarters, 704 Tremont street, Mrs. Minnie Wright and Dr. Mary E. Slattery will make addresses. At the business meeting of the Players Equal Suffrage League on Tuesday afternoon, at the residence of Mrs. Guy Currier, the following officers were elected: President, Mrs. Guy Currier; vice-president, Miss Lotta Crabtree and Mrs. Miriam O'Leary Collins; corresponding secretary and treasurer, Mrs. Henry Crom; recording secretary, Miss Susan Bowker. Miss Crabtree has issued to all the players in town invitations for social on Friday which Miss Mary Shaw is coming on from New York to attend.

Havrah W. L. Hubbard, of the Boston Opera House, will deliver 12 opera talks during the coming week, with musical illustrations furnished by Floyd M. Baxter at the piano. Several of these will be before women's clubs, "Mona Vanna" will be given on Tuesday afternoon before the Woman's Club of Newburyport. "Die Meistersinger" will be given on Wednesday morning before the Current Events Club of Hyde Park; and Wednesday afternoon be' re the Cantabrigia Club of Cambi x. "Haensel und Gretel" in connection with "The Secret of Suzanne" will be given on Wednesday evening before the Woman's Club of Watertown; and on Saturday afternoon before the Professional Woman's Club, at the hotel Somerset. "Lohengrin" will be given on Thursday afternoon before the West Roxbury Woman's Club, and on Friday afternoon before the Woman's Club of Taunton.

Hyde Park Current Events Club held its regular meeting Wednesday afternoon with those on the mailing list as invited guests. Mrs. G. W. Earle gave current events. Mrs. Irving C. Webster, who was to give a travel talk, was unable to attend and Mr. Sulzer substituted with selections from "Disraeli." A social hour followed. At next Wednesday's meeting Mrs. J. W. Shepler will give current events and Havrah W. L. Hubbard an opera talk on "Die Meistersinger."

Thursday Morning Fortnightly Club of Dorchester held its regular meeting on Feb. 26. After the business session, Mrs. Alice Taylor Jacobs, the president, gave a sketch of Meredith, dealing particularly with his poetical works. The readers were Mrs. Florence A. McAuliffe, who read the four last sonnets of "Modern Love" and "Love in the Valley"; Mrs. Blanche M. Reynolds, who gave "Thou to me art such a spring"; "No, no, the falling blossom is no sign," and "The Meeting"; and Mrs. Florence M. Hearty, who read "The Lark Ascending" and "Violets, Shy Violets." She sang "I've Been Roaming" by Charles Howe, and "Phyllis is my Only Joy," by Whelpley; Mrs. Ella W. Ochs, who rendered "Love Within the Lover's Marry" acted as accompanist and gave also piano solo. Mrs. Evelyn S. Fogg officiated as chairman of the music.

The New Leadership will be the subject of an address by the Rev. Benjamin A. Willmot of Quincy at the next regular meeting of the Danvers Woman's Club, Tuesday evening. Members of the men's clubs of the local churches have been invited to attend.

Last Tuesday afternoon Miss Frances Nevin gave an interpretative reading of "Lohengrin" before the Hethorean Club of Somerville. It was illustrated by John Herman Loud. On March 10 there will be a reading of "Parsifal," the last in the course.

John P. Marshall of Boston, organist for the Boston Symphony orchestra, and a lecturer at the Boston University, will give the second in his series of two lectures before the Concord Musical Club next Wednesday afternoon in the home of Mrs. Charles E. Brown on Main street, taking for his subject "The Modern French School."

A pleasant afternoon was spent, Wednesday, by the Arlington Heights Sunshine Club, when they gathered in the home of Mrs. Sarah A. Patterson at 70 Appleton street, Arlington Heights, for a social under the direction of the hostess, Mrs. Doull, who at the close of the social hour served refreshments to the members.

It was Edward A. MacDowell afternoon at the tenth regular meeting of the West Acton Woman's Club in the vestry of the West Acton First Baptist church last Monday afternoon. Miss Jenny Durkee told of him as "The Man," and Miss Ruth Foster spoke of him as "The Composer." Miss Pauline Mead and Miss Lizzie Burroughs spoke of his songs, and illustrated them with singing. A social hour followed.

Prof. Charles L. Young gave an account of the contemporary Flemish poet, Emile Berhaeren, at the last meeting of the Wellesley Woman's Union, held on Tuesday. Professor Young read some of the earlier poems of the poet. Among those

## MR. COX INSISTS HE RULED ARIGHT ON ADJOURNING

Speaker Pro Tem of House Ex-  
Plains in Formal Statement  
Reasons for His Decision  
When He Closed the Session

## SEVERAL BILLS PASS

Following adjournment of the House late yesterday, Representative Cox of Boston issued a formal statement saying that he acted in good faith when, as speaker pro tem, in the absence of Speaker Cushing, he adjourned the House while members were seeking recognition for the purpose of doubt the vote on adjournment.

Mr. Cox's statement reads in part:

"Mr. Bothfeld of Newton doubted the presence of a quorum, and a count of the House showed 91 present, 20 less than a quorum. Mr. Bothfeld then moved that the House adjourn.

"In my opinion, there was a clear majority for adjournment on the voice vote. I so declared and left the chair. Mr. Lomasney addressed the members, criticizing my action. Immediately I resumed the chair and asked unanimous consent of the members that my action in declaring adjournment be considered as not having been taken. Twice I asked if there was any objection, and none was made.

"I then recognized Mr. Tague of Boston, who was standing, if he objected. His answer was that he rose to a question of information as to what was before the House. I informed him that the vote on adjournment was open to a doubt.

"Mr. Lomasney then stated that he objected to my decision in considering as not having been taken my action in declaring the House adjourned. I ruled that the objection came too late, as I had twice asked if objection was made and none was made.

"Mr. Lomasney then appealed from my decision, and his appeal was seconded by Mr. Donovan of Boston, and there the matter stands, as the question of appeal had not been settled before adjournment.

"I leave it to the public to determine whether my conduct, in immediately as'ing unanimous consent to consider the action as not having been taken was not convincing evidence of my good faith and my desire to deal fairly with the rights of every member."

Favorable action was taken on the bill to reduce the highway commission of three members to a single commissioner, the vote being taken on a motion to substitute the bill for an adverse committee report. The measure was then referred to the committee on ways and means.

The report by the federal relations committee on the resolve favoring a regional reserve bank in Boston was a favorable one, the committee reporting that it "ought to pass."

On a voice vote, 47 to 41, Representative Morrill's bill authorizing cities and towns to grant summer vacations to school children was substituted for an adverse committee report. On a motion of Representative Bothfeld, it appeared a count that a quorum was not present when the vote was taken.

The bill authorizing the Suffolk law school to grant degrees was passed to be engrossed without debate.

Capt. Gen. Hugh M. Tolar was acting commander and with him were these of- ficers: Past Commander Alfred Parker, acting generalissimo; Past Commander Howard F. Peak, acting captain generalissimo; George C. Closworthy, SW.; Herman F. Hawthorne, JW.; Gustav F. Carstein, SWD; Isaac Bradford, W.

Illustrated lectures especially adapted to the pupils who have attended the public evening schools will be conducted Sunday afternoons, beginning tomorrow, at the Boston Museum of Fine Arts, as an extension of the work for aliens which was begun at the museum on Feb. 22 in the form of an international celebra- tion.

The first talk will be given by Arthur Cooley on Constantinople. It will be given in English as well as in modern Greek. Lectures to follow will be on Rome, Poland, Northern Africa, Egypt and Palestine.

## ROAD SEPARATION IS RECOMMENDED

WASHINGTON—Relations between the Pennsylvania railroad and the Norfolk & Western are being investigated by the department of justice with the intent of a separation or a suit under the Sherman anti-trust act. Department officials believe the system should be competitive. The Pennsylvania owned on Jan. 1, 1913, \$41,762,900 common and \$11,320,000 preferred Norfolk & Western stock. Oct. 31, 1912, the outstanding stock of the Norfolk & Western was given as \$120,312,400.

The topic of the meeting will be "Woman as a Purchasing Agent."

## ELECTED B. U. TRUSTEE

At a meeting of the trustees of Boston University, yesterday, Olin Merrill of Enosburg Falls, Vermont, was elected a trustee. George W. MacDowell has been appointed instructor in accountancy in the college of business administration.

## BOYS HONOR CAPTAIN

ARLINGTON, Mass.—Company A of the Boys' Brigade, has presented to Capt. Joseph Burt \$75 in gold, a loving cup which has been given to him by Lieutenant Wolfer.

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# How Illinois Suffragists Won Victory

State Leader, Mrs. Grace Wilbur Trout, Writes of Campaign Which "Broke Down Middle West's Conservatism," and Says Women Should Welcome Burden

When on Feb. 24 the women of Chicago had the privilege, equal with men, of voting at the aldermanic primaries, they exercised for the first time the right conferred by the bill passed by the Legislature of Illinois a year ago. The interest of women in other states in what has been accomplished in Illinois is so keen that The Christian Science Monitor requested Mrs. Grace Wilbur Trout, president of the Illinois Equal Suffrage Association, to contribute an article on the subject. As the leader of the movement in Illinois, Mrs. Trout writes with authority. In the accompanying article she reviews the organization work and tells the reader some of the problems it has been necessary to solve. She takes occasion also to point out some of the obligations and duties that the newly enfranchised womanhood of Illinois has assumed. Her message is not to her sisters of that state, but to the women of all other states who are seeking the ballot.

The growth of equal suffrage sentiment in Illinois has been slow but sure. The first local suffrage club was organized over a half century ago down in Earlville, and a few years later the Illinois Equal Suffrage Association was founded, in 1869.

Since then local clubs have been formed in various parts of the state. The Chicago Political Equality League was started in 1894 by a committee of 25 members of the Chicago Woman's Club. At its first meeting reports were given by the Cook County Suffrage Society, Englewood Suffrage Society, Edgewater Suffrage Society, Twelfth Ward Suffrage Society, Thirteenth Ward Suffrage Society, and Eighteenth Ward Suffrage Society. The beginning of ward organization started way back in the early '90s. Today these small beginnings have resulted in ward organizations in every one of the 35 wards in Chicago. The Chicago Political Equality League that started two decades ago with 25 members now has a membership of over 2000.

## Eighty-one Organizations

Many strong suffrage organizations have come into existence since then. Four years ago the Woman's Party of Cook County was started, and today has a membership of nearly 1000. The Chicago Equal Suffrage Association was organized as the North Side Branch of the Illinois Equal Suffrage Association within the last two years, and now numbers nearly 500 active members. The No-Vote-No-Tax League and the Human Rights Party are other local societies. The Trade Union League, organized 10 years ago in the interest of the working girls of Chicago, now numbers 15,000 among its membership. The Teachers Federation, numbering 6000 teachers of Chicago, is a powerful organization. The Evanston Suffrage League, the Oak Park Suffrage Society, and all of the above-mentioned leagues are affiliated with the Illinois Equal Suffrage Association.

The Woman's City Club was organized about four years ago to do civic work. While not calling itself a suffrage organization it has done great good in arousing women to a realization of their civic duties and responsibilities, and in this way has done indirect work for equal suffrage. The Woman's Association of Commerce, only a little over a year old, is another splendid organization of business women who are illustrating the benefits of cooperation.

There has been a wonderful growth in membership in our Illinois Equal Suffrage Association during the past year. Last year we had 24 dues-paying organizations, many of them inactive, and no dues-paying organizations. This year we have 81 active organizations that sent delegates to the convention in Peoria. We have started organization work in every senatorial district in the state and are completing plans for a still more perfect organization. We have increased our literature sales this year nearly \$1000.

We started out the work in October, 1912, with \$34.45 in the general fund, and were owing \$100 to the National American Woman's Suffrage Association and some minor bills, so that we were \$100 worse than nothing. The total receipts for the year ending October, 1913, amounted to \$20,835.51. After deducting disbursements of \$12,851.99 a balance was left on hand in our treasury Oct. 1 of \$4,553.52, with our rent paid a year in advance, and \$3430 in merchandise and stock made a total of about \$9000 with which to begin this year's work. We rejoice over the economical management of the Springfield campaign, which lasted six months and included the expense of going back and forth to Springfield each week and cost only a little over \$1500.

## Interest Proved

We have often been asked in the past if the women of Chicago wanted to vote and were really interested in politics. Over 159,026 women answered that question on registration day, Feb. 3, and thousands and thousands more women are going to answer the question again on the next registration day, March 17.

Not our best politicians, but a certain class of politicians, are cautioning, warning and telling women not to enter the dangerous field of politics. The women of Illinois will obey this advice. They will never enter the fields of politics. They will never have to—they are already in.

Women are beginning to realize that politics means simply the solving of those vital, practical questions that affect the welfare of every man, woman, and child in the state of Illinois. Women must not be discouraged if their progress at times seems slow. The realization of good comes gradually, and through a process of evolution. Women are just ordinary human beings the same as men, and as such will encounter the same obstacles and the same misunderstandings that men have had to encounter in their civic work. This is the price that is always paid for progress.

The only way to prepare Illinois for the full enfranchisement through a constitutional amendment—which will have to be submitted to the men voters of the state—is to educate our citizens and demonstrate by our wise actions that equal suffrage will be beneficial to all. We must be broad in our views, char-

table in our judgment of those who disagree with us, remembering always that our beliefs are largely a matter of education and environment. We must not always impugn those who hold opposite opinions as having dark ulterior motives.

Let us give as much credence to the appearance of good as we do to the appearance of evil, and march forward confident that equal suffrage, which is founded on the principles of justice and right, will some day be established everywhere.

## DEPOSITORS OF SIEGEL BANK ARE URGED TO ACCEPT

NEW YORK—Depositors of the bankrupt firm of Henry Siegel & Co., bankers, in a statement issued Friday night for their counsel are advised to accept the offer made by the Depositors Realization Corporation, recently formed in behalf of the bank for the purpose of liquidating the claims against it.

The offer made consists of a cash payment of 30 per cent and 70 per cent in notes maturing annually for five years if the Siegel stores in this city are reorganized, and a cash payment of 32½ per cent and notes of the same nature for 67½ per cent if no such reorganization is affected. The claims of depositors amount to between \$2,600,000 and \$2,700,000, while the assets reach a conditional total of \$2,764,000, says the state-

## PYTHIANS HOLD GOLDEN JUBILEE

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—Over 1000 Pythians and their friends gathered in Fay's hall last night for the golden jubilee celebration of the domain of Rhode Island, making the semi-centennial of the national organization.

Gathered in the hall were representatives of every lodge in the state, many of them coming from considerable distances on special cars.

## GIRL CHOSEN TO UNVEIL STATUE

MINNEAPOLIS—Miss Minnie Johnson has been chosen to unveil the statue of Gunnar Wennerberg in June, when the memorial to the Swedish composer is presented to the city, the Journal announces.

Minnehaha park has been selected over Loring park for the location of the statue.

## WHAT'S DOING IN SCHOOL

Twigs carefully cut from trees and shrubs by the park foresters are finding their way into many of the schoolrooms of the city. Bare and unromising they look, but the practised eye of the foresters have seen in them signs of the stirring sap: The hard dry look is disappearing, a hint of freshness taking its place. Even the foresters must act largely on past experience in cutting them, for some of the twigs give scarcely a hint of awakening. But the foresters know that they are. Therefore they take them to the Children's museum and from there they are distributed to schools that ask for them.

Even in their dry bareness the twigs are beautiful. The teachers call attention to their graceful lines and compare those of one tree or shrub with another. Color and texture are noted and then all are put together in a glass jar or vase of water and set in a sunny window to see what will happen.

Every day the children examine them and already they have been pleased to find a softening and freshening of the outside of some of them. The warm air of the schoolroom, more kindly than the atmosphere outside, is causing branch and bud to take on activity. There is evidence that soft little heads are gently pushing, pushing against the walls of their winter home where they have nestled so snugly, and that the windows will soon open and let the green-capped inmates look out.

These form the subject of nature-study lessons and when drawing time comes the forms of the twigs are reproduced with crayons. The results are often-surprisingly artistic and effective.

## READING EMPHASIZED

Reading is receiving special emphasis in the eighth grade classes at the Prince school. The work is conducted by Charles G. Wetherbee, sub-master, who is of the opinion that ability to read well is an important asset for every boy and girl, man and woman to have; it is the product of understanding and can be attained by the intelligent. To read well, he contends, enhances one's enjoyment of many things and is valuable in many ways. Mr. Wetherbee bases good reading upon, first, understanding of the text and next upon clear enunciation. Good literature is selected for all the work, so that the pupils are acquiring a taste for good writing and beautiful thoughts at the same time that they are learning to express them well.

The classes are preparing to give an exhibition of their oratorical reading at the meeting of the Prince-Perkins Parents Association to be held in the assembly hall of the Prince schoolhouse the evening of March 13. Individual pupils in the eighth grade will give selections on the violin and piano to show what the school is doing in music outside of school hours. Vocal numbers also will be given to show what is done

## SINGLE TAX IDEA IS ADAPTED TO SUIT NEEDS WHERE IN USE

Recent discussion of the single tax has brought out the fact that not only is the single tax idea growing in favor, but also that several varieties are already in operation. These several forms of the single tax, which, so to speak, are now in the market and bidding for favor, are simply the result of an attempt to adapt the single tax idea to the particular needs and conditions of each community where the single tax experiment is being tried. Eventually, it is believed, these different varieties, together with any sub-variations which may be tried out hereafter, may be reduced to the simple Australasian-Canadian form, which, because of its very simplicity, is likely to be the one finally to prevail.

The Australasian-Canadian form has been in commendable operation in New Zealand since 1892. Here every year a new valuation is placed upon the land, but the rate of taxation remains the same. This of course is practically the reverse of the method of land taxation in some countries where the change is made rather in the rate than in the valuation of the land, which, theoretically, stays the same for numbers of years, although during this period the selling price may increase many times beyond the assessed value. In New Zealand the 80 boroughs that were among the first to adopt the method of taxation which demands new valuations annually, but a practically uniform rate, show no signs of recession. Some years ago half a dozen of these boroughs resubmitted this plan and it was confirmed by an even larger majority than at first.

Their reports show that the results have been satisfactory, and this fact is winning new adherents, not only to the single tax idea, but also to the particular form of the single tax which the New Zealand boroughs have tried out with such success. Another form of the single tax is that which is being tried in Germany. Here the plan is to take periodically in taxation for local purposes a portion of the unearned increment of land. Frankfort and Cologne first adopted this method, and their example was followed rapidly by so many other municipalities that by 1910 the increment tax was in operation in 457 cities and towns, the rate ranging from 1 to 25 per cent of the amount of the increment. The next year this was superseded by an imperial act which is supposed now to be taking from 10 to 30 per cent of the increment. This revenue does not go wholly to the local government as before. Instead, the local gov-

ernment gets 40 per cent, the state 10 per cent and the imperial treasury 50 per cent.

The imperial tax, which takes effect at every change of hands, is intended to unify the taxation of the unearned increment throughout the empire. It is called a super tax because it does not displace the old system. The land is still taxed at the old rate, and this revenue is used wholly, as before, for local purposes. Thus it will be seen that in spite of the imperial tax some measure of local option as to taxation is still retained.

In Vancouver, B. C., what is considered the closest approach to the Henry George idea to be tried by any considerable community in America has been a success there for three years. The plan has been gradually to remove the tax on buildings and improvements, thus raising practically all revenue from the land. Besides British Columbia two other Canadian provinces, Alberta and Saskatchewan, have taken important steps toward establishing the single tax. In Alberta in 1912 laws were enacted requiring towns, rural municipalities and villages to raise local revenues from taxes assessed upon land according to its actual cash value. In Saskatchewan an act recently has been passed requiring all rural municipalities to raise their revenue from taxation of land values exclusively, and imposing a graduated surtax, beginning in 1914, upon uncultivated lands.

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In Vancouver, B. C., what is considered the closest approach to the Henry George

## LOS ANGELES PORT IS MADE KNOWN

Trade Organization Takes Care  
Official and Other Maps Every-  
where Show City Located  
Properly on Pacific Ocean

## HARBOR IS DEVELOPED

LOS ANGELES—"Placing the city as a seaport on the maps of all the nations of the globe," in the words of former President Arthur W. Kinney, is one of the projects in which the Chamber of Commerce of this city just now is engaged. Care is taken to correct the official maps and the geographies published so that Los



LOUIS M. COLE  
President

Angeles shall receive what the Chamber of Commerce asserts is its "properly printed designation and location as a port of commerce fronting upon the waters of the Pacific ocean."

With his election as president of the chamber, Louis M. Cole promises to inject new ideas into the activities of the organization, to give it a commercial administration and to bring its affairs to the same degree of success that he has achieved in his own business. Mr. Cole has resided in Los Angeles for 10 years and is regarded as one of the most progressive and prosperous merchants of the city. He has been connected with the Chamber of Commerce during the last seven years, having served on the board of directors for six years and as first vice-president during the year recently ended. He is treasurer of the Federation of Jewish Charities and is a member of the Jonathan, Athletic, Concordia, Gamut and San Gabriel Country clubs.

What the chamber regards as one of its chief accomplishments is the founding of the national reclamation system,

the securing of the great breakwater and improvements for this harbor. It secured the cession by the state to the city of the valuable tide lands, giving Los Angeles the key to its harbor, and it has labored for years to the end that the harbor and its commerce should be protected by proper coast defenses. It has also urged the necessity of a law providing for free passage of coastwise vessels through the Panama canal.

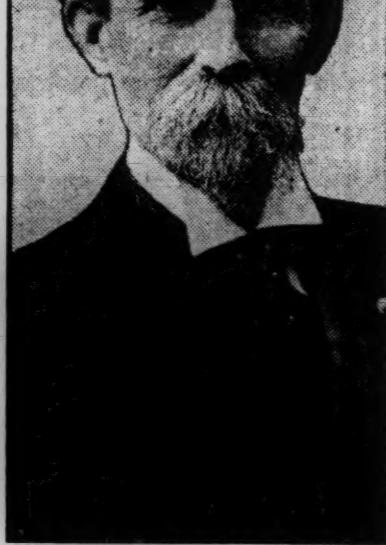
## Extending Trade

During the last year many steps have been taken looking toward better protection to the shipping interests along the coast through additional lighthouses, fog stations and other safeguards to navigation. The chamber also has organized a powerful foreign trade committee for informing the merchants and manufacturers with regard to the importance of promptly establishing trade connections abroad and of securing new steamship lines for the city.

Expecting that completion of the Panama canal will bring about much immigration to this coast, the chamber is making arrangements for the organization of an immigration department.

An achievement in which this organization feels especial satisfaction is the completion of the good roads system wherein Los Angeles county bonded it and expended \$3,500,000 for good highways throughout its territory. The result of this undertaking is that 312 miles of roads of the finest kind are now in use. The chamber took an active part in the early stages of this project, and at all times has used its influence to have the work done in the best manner possible with the least expenditure.

Many members of the organization insist that one of the most important steps it has taken in many years, not



FRANK WIGGINS  
Secretary and superintendent of exhibit

This will devote much attention to problems along the lines of protection and education and will probably undertake the maintenance of exhibits in some of the principal European cities.

A victory won is the assurance of the building, in time for the traffic rush through here to San Francisco and San Diego for the expositions next year, of a new Southern Pacific railway station to cost \$750,000. The chamber has worked for four years for a new station and, efforts failing to bring the railroads together in a project to have a union station, it finally persuaded the Southern Pacific to provide a fine building to accommodate its many patrons.

The organization is in hearty accord with the business men who are inter-



ARTHUR W. KINNEY  
Former president

only for the chamber but for the city, is the establishment of an industrial bureau for bringing to Los Angeles industries of various kinds. It is believed that this branch of the work will result in adding much wealth to the municipality and to its adjacent territory.

Building of the great Los Angeles aqueduct, while not directly an achievement of the Chamber of Commerce, has had every assistance the chamber could contribute, and it is considered that credit for completion of this project within the estimate originally made is in a considerable degree due to the organization's efforts and influence.

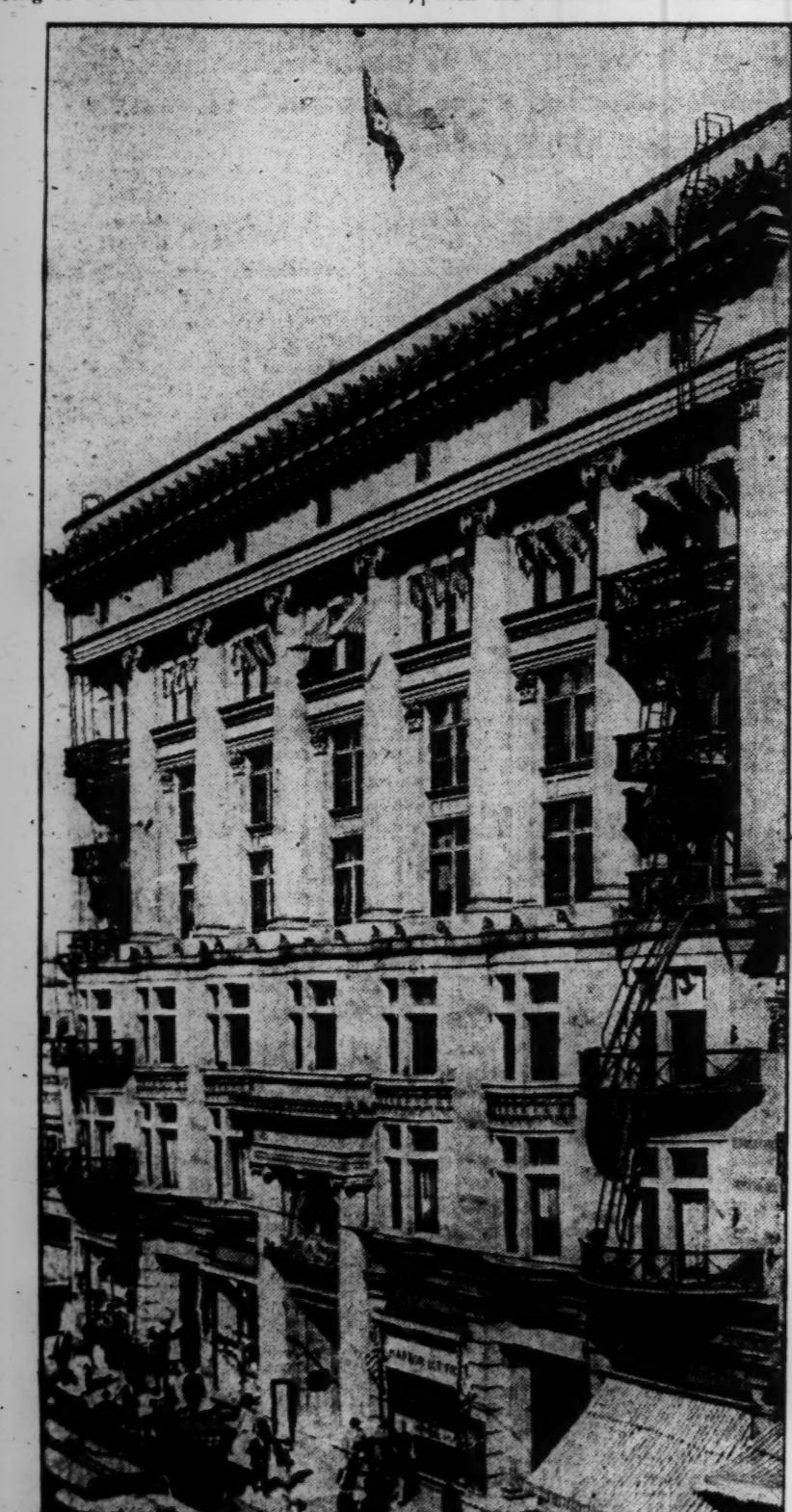
## Various Achievements

For a quarter of a century the Los Angeles Chamber of Commerce has been a very important factor in the upbuilding of Southern California. Founded on integrity, its structure has stood unshaken. It has always enjoyed the confidence of all the people and its influence extends far. Its activities have resulted in the installation and management of impressive exhibits at 20 world's fairs and expositions, the entertainment of countless visitors, including Presidents, cabinet officers, ambassadors, members of Congress and notables from almost every country, and the consolidation of San Pedro and Wilmington with Los Angeles. It has fought valiantly and consistently for tariff protection to the great fruit-growing interests of California. It has sent out telling literature in such quantities that there has been a continual influx of home-seekers. It has secured countless conventions of national organizations and has entertained the thousands of delegates to these gatherings.

## CINCINNATI MAY FESTIVAL TO HAVE WIDE RANGE OF MUSIC

CINCINNATI—The entire range of music, from Bach and Beethoven to the modern Verdi, Mahler and Strauss, is to be covered in the programs this year for the annual May festival in Cincinnati, according to the official preliminary announcement that has just been issued. Such soloists as Schumann-Heink, Alma Gluck, Daniel Beddoe, Margaret Keyes, Florence Hinkle, Evan Williams, Pasquale Amato, Henri Scott and Douglas Powell will be heard.

The festival will open May 5 and close May 9. Dr. Ernst Kunwald is to be musical director and will lead the Cincinnati Symphony orchestra, the festival chorus and a chorus of 700 children from the public schools. Adolph H. Stadermann will be organist. The festival opens with Berlioz's dramatic legend, "The Damnation of Faust," the festival chorus, children's chorus, soloists, and orchestra taking part. The following evening Bach's B minor mass will be given by the festival chorus, assisted by a chorus of children, soloists, orchestra and organ. On Thursday



Chamber of Commerce building in southern California city

## LONDON—PARIS—BREMEN

Kaiser Wilhelm II.

SAILS TUESDAY, MARCH 10, 1 A. M.

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SAILS SATURDAY MARCH 21, 10 A. M.

Kronprinzessin Cecilie

SAILS TUESDAY, MARCH 24, 1 A. M.

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\*Kaiser Wilhelm II—Grosse Mar. 8  
Kronprinz Wilhelm.....Mar. 10  
"Sails at 1 A. M.—Carries one cabin (II) only—Carries (I) and (III) cabin only—Carries no (I) or (II) cabin—Bremen direct.

BALTIMORE—BREMEN DIRECT one cabin (II) Wednesdays

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## FORESTRY MEN OF MINNESOTA TO FOREGATHER

Meeting to Talk Over Problems  
Scheduled for Late in March  
When Gifford Pinchot and  
Many Others May be Present

## TOPICS TO BE VARIED

MINNEAPOLIS—Forestry problems and plans as related to Minnesota will be discussed at a state congress under the patronage of the state forestry board March 24-25, either in Minneapolis or St. Paul. Gifford Pinchot, an authority on forest problems, and Dr. W. T. Hornaday, the naturalist, have been invited to address the congress, and it is believed that both will accept, says the Journal.

The executive committee of the state forestry board has mapped a tentative program which includes papers or addresses with discussions on such questions as the proper method of forest taxation, the land policy of the state, the relation of reserving wild life to forestry and the necessity for reforestation in Minnesota.

One of the chief subjects for consideration will be the proposed amendment to the constitution which will be voted on this year, providing for the classification of all state lands as agricultural and non-agricultural and the designation of the latter for forestry purposes.

Minnesota, it is represented by those connected with the state forestry service, possesses considerable land which on account of the rough and broken surface or rocky, stony soil, never can be tilled. These lands, it is contended, can be handled so as to bring annual revenues as well as protect the headwaters of Minnesota streams. The congress is expected to provide for some action to interest the voters of the state in the proposed constitutional amendment.

Representative lumber and railroad men and persons prominent in the protection of wild game and fish will be asked to speak on the subject of forestry as related to their fields of operation.

**DISTRICT ORGANIZES TO IMPROVE ST. PAUL**—More than 150 property owners of the East Side recently organized the East Side Commercial Club Association, to work for better car service, more lights, better streets, and the improving of the district around Lakes Phalen and Gervais, says the Dispatch.

**CINCINNATI MAY FESTIVAL TO HAVE WIDE RANGE OF MUSIC**

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**ENDORSE WOMAN FOR POSTOFFICE SACRAMENTO**, Cal.—Miss Ruth Dempsey, who becomes postmaster of Colusa, after nine years in the office as a subordinate, had the unanimous endorsement of the Democratic county committee, announces the Union. Miss Dempsey succeeds Byron D. Beckwith, who resigns after three years.

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TRIPLE SCREW 29 DAYS

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MONTRÉAL TO WESTERN CANADA every Tuesday, March to October

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ONE CLASS CABIN (II) SERVICE

\$62.50 AND UP, according to steamer

CYMRIC, Mar. 10 ARABIA, Mar. 24

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BOSTON—LIVERPOOL (Direct)

ONE CLASS CABIN SERVICE (IN \$50)

WINDIFLIT, Mar. 1, 10 A. M. DEVONIAN, Mar. 24

CANOPIC, Mar. 1, 10 P. M. BOHEMIAN, Mar. 21

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RIVIERA—ITALY—EGYPT

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LARGEST STEAMER

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ATLANTIC SERVICE

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Pres. LINCOLN.....Mar. 5, 2 P. M.

Kaiserin Aug. VI.....Mar. 12, 10 A. M.

\$85.00 Waldens.....Mar. 14, 11 A. M.

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\*S. S. Cincinnati.....Mar. 5, 3 P. M.

S. S. Hamburg.....April 4, 3 P. M.

S. S. Molice.....April 18, 3 P. M.

S. S. Imperator.....April 21, 3 P. M.

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—TO—

# Morgan Art at Metropolitan Museum

Largest Portion of Collection Ever Seen Together Including Miniatures, Watches, Jewelry, Porcelains, Enjoyed by Public

## TREASURES OF KINGS

NEW YORK—The Morgan collection in its entirety never was seen by its owner and may never be seen by the public. The most nearly complete view of it, however, is now to be had in the Metropolitan Museum of Art, where the objects which were allowed to accumulate in Europe and were sent to the museum two years ago are spread before the public in the new north wing. These art objects came from Mr. Morgan's London residence, and from his country seat near Putney, from the Victoria and Albert museum at South Kensington, from the National gallery and from Paris, where many things had been stored.

Besides this part of the collection, now for the first time gathered together and displayed, there are other and quite as important portions which already have been seen by the public, such as the collection of paintings which attracted so many to the museum last winter, the Chinese porcelains and the Hoentschel collection of medieval works of art, as well as endless numbers of individual pictures and objects scattered about in various departments of the museum. In addition to all these there are, of course, the books, prints, manuscripts and works of art that are in the Morgan library. The Morgan collection is, in fact, an aggregation of collections. It was Mr. Morgan's practice to buy not only individual pieces but entire collections where these were known to be of a high average quality.

### Miniatures Popular

In the present showing at the museum is a collection of miniatures complete from the time miniature painting was practised as a separate art. There is a collection of watches regarded as the greatest ever brought together. There is the Fragonard room complete as the artist intended it to appear. There is one of the most complete collections of French painted enamels in existence and an assemblage of Italian majolica unrivaled among private collections. Experts in their several lines have gone over these various collections and catalogued and written about them. William Laffan catalogued the Chinese porcelains, George C. Williamson the watches, miniatures and jewelry, each subject treated in a separate volume; E. Alfred Jones the Gutman collection of plate; Wilhelm Bode, the bronzes of the renaissance. Some idea of the extent of Mr. Morgan's collection may be derived from the fact that the catalogues of different portions of it at present number 23.

With the crowds of people who come and go since the galleries have been thrown open to public view and who inspect the treasures with varying degrees of appreciation, the gallery of miniatures is perhaps the favorite. There is something most intimate about these bright, agreeable little pictures of people of other days. Kings and nobles, great ladies, statesmen and soldiers of whom history gives such faint or formal pictures appear quite human in these tiny documents. It is as if one had come among them suddenly and had caught them off their guard. Moreover the colors of these paintings are as fresh as though laid on but yesterday.

Here is a circular miniature with an ivory cover carved with the Tudor rose. It is a portrait of Henry VIII. and was painted by Holbein, the earliest of miniature painters in point of time as well as among the greatest of them all. Henry's broad, humorous face with its

fringe of beard looks frank and friendly enough. Perhaps this is because the miniature was painted, it is said, to be given by the King to Anne of Cleves. Here is another by Holbein. It is in a frame of white and black enamel with pearl pendants and portraits with almost photographic fidelity, a lady of the Pemberton family. In another miniature Holbein makes us thoroughly acquainted with the countenance of Sir Thomas More. There are ten of these miniatures by Holbein or his contemporaries. There is also a portrait of Mary Queen of Scots. It is by Nicholas Hilliard, an excellent craftsman. According to the inscription it was done in the twenty-third year of the lady's career, in 1564. On the back of the frame of carved oak is the "C R" of Charles II., indicating that it once belonged to the first Montgolfier balloon ascension.

Among the examples of Sevres are two statuettes said to be among the finest ever produced by this manufactory. One represents Mme. Pompadour seated at the base of a flower entwined column, the other is of Louis XV. The Pompadour statuette is one of 19 known to have been made in 1754 to be given by the marquise to her intimate friends. True porcelain like that of the Chinese was not made in Europe until beds of kaolin were discovered in Germany early in the eighteenth century and the history of French porcelain begins with the establishment of the royal manufactory at Vincennes. This was succeeded by the one at Sevres.

"The Romance of Love and Youth" is the title given to the set of decorative paintings displayed in the Fragonard room. They were made for Mme. Du Barry but were never accepted by her. She is said to have been dissatisfied with the unhappy ending the painter gave to his romance, the last picture of the set showing the heroine abandoned.

The pictures were in Fragonard's studio for 20 years. They were sent to Grasse for safety during the disturbances in 1793. They passed through the hands of Messrs. Agnew into the possession of Mr. Morgan. There are small marble groups by Falconet and a terra-cotta group by Clodion of extraordinary quality. The subject of the latter is "Cupid and Psyche." The five tapestries having the adventures of Don Quixote as their subject have an interesting history and are said to represent the art of the Gobelin looms at their best. Four of them were considered worthy gift from Louis XVI. to the cardinal, a grand almoner of France, who not only had crowned but had married and confirmed him. The five hangings were brought together in the nineteenth century and passed into the hands of the King of Spain, from whom Mr. Morgan had them.

### Rare China and Watches

The hard porcelain known as "Dresden china," of which there are many cases in the collection, was discovered by an alchemist in the service of an elector of Saxony about 1707. His name was Bottger and he was established in a manufactory at Meissen where he and his successors turned out many marvelous pieces. The most famous of these, of course, are the gaily apparelled little ladies and their simpering cavaliers, the flaunting shepherdesses and the figures from classic mythology. There are also some quite wonderful vases and caskets of flowers as well as bird and animal figures, all in the brightest of colors.

Parts of the collections of Carl Marcks, one of the expert students of French in Europe, and of F. G. Hilton Price, have gone to help to form the Morgan collection of watches. These timepieces summarize the entire history of watchmaking from the time Peter Henlein, a locksmith of Nuremberg, first got the idea of a portable clock with a mainspring. This was early in the sixteenth century. The first of these watches, being made by locksmiths, were naturally made of the same metal as locks, of iron and steel. Brass was used next and the precious metals still later. In the study of this exhibition there is traceable the development of the watch

through various improvements, such as the introduction of the balance spring in 1650, the addition of the minute hand in 1691, and the use of jewels at friction points introduced by a Genevan in 1704.

Also one may learn something of the rise of an industry which has developed many distinguished men. Besides the early iron and steel watches there are shown the "Nuremberg egg," a globular enamel watch half an inch through, a watch set in a finger ring, a three-sided watch, a timepiece in a knife handle and one in the form of a book. Among the historic watches is an "East" watch such as Charles II. was accustomed to give as a prize at a tennis tournament. Another watch shown is one of 12 by a famous Parisian maker produced to celebrate the first Montgolfier balloon ascension.

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### Furniture and Majolica

French furniture makers of the eighteenth century attained a high degree of perfection. They signed their works as a painter signs his canvases. Two pieces in the Morgan collection, the marquetry secretary and the commode, by J. H. Riesener, were made for Marie Antoinette and are said to excel in quality any Louis Seize pieces remaining.

The most famous of these, of course, are the gaily apparelled little ladies and their simpering cavaliers, the flaunting shepherdesses and the figures from classic mythology. There are also some quite wonderful vases and caskets of flowers as well as bird and animal figures, all in the brightest of colors.

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"The Romance of Love and Youth" is the title given to the set of decorative paintings displayed in the Fragonard room. They were made for Mme. Du Barry but were never accepted by her. She is said to have been dissatisfied with the unhappy ending the painter gave to his romance, the last picture of the set showing the heroine abandoned.

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# News of Interest to the Automobilist

## ILLINOIS STATE A. A. IS LOOKING FOR GOOD ROADS

With Membership of About 2000  
Motorists, This Organization  
Has Done Much in Interests  
of Automobile Users

### WATCH LEGISLATION

CHICAGO—With a membership of approximately 2000 residents of this state the Illinois State Automobile Association is doing a great work in securing for their different communities the benefits to be derived from better roads. They realize that the automobile is only one of the many to enjoy such benefits. The farmers' business facilities are improved, educational advantages are more accessible, and social intercourse among heretofore distant neighbors made not only possible, but easy.

The state association has been very successful during the past year in effectively assisting to prevent the passage of legislative measures which were adverse to the cause of good roads in Illinois. Attorney Frank L. Childs read a report at the January meeting covering the work accomplished this year at Springfield, where he was the official representative of the state association, and this report showed very encouraging results of the efforts made by the association and its coworkers, toward bringing about better road conditions throughout the state.

Mr. Childs, acting for the association, materially assisted in the promotion and passage of the Tie good roads bill, which is a comprehensive bill, covering the entire subject of roads in the state of Illinois, and, with an appropriation of \$1,100,000 made to accompany this bill, insures the beginning of a good roads era in the beginning.

This progress in the cause of good roads is due largely to the hard work and steadfast determination of the automobile themselves and the untiring efforts of those officers of the good roads associations who have had this movement in charge.

One of the most sincere and earnest partisans of the Illinois good roads cause is Henry Paulman, for the last three years the secretary and treasurer of the state association. Mr. Paulman devotes a very considerable amount of time to this work and has been very successful in interesting business men, manufacturers, automobile organizations, and the city and county officials, in this achievement, not only arousing their enthusiasm, but securing their financial aid as well. He is practically responsible for the organization of the Illinois Highway Improvement Association and the Associated Roads Organization, two associations that have ably cooperated with the state association in its fight for better road conditions.

The purpose of the state association, as well as that of the motoring interests throughout the state, is to promote, not only a desirable social intercourse and business activity, but a union of interest that will bring about the greatest good to the greatest number, and that to every resident of the state of Illinois.

The annual business meeting and election of the state association was held last month at the Lexington hotel, Chicago. The following officers were elected to serve for the ensuing year:

President, W. F. Crossley, Cairo, Ill.; first vice-president, T. M. Beatty, Quincy, Ill.; second vice-president, W. D. Snow, Bloomington, Ill.; third vice-president, M. K. Guyton, Aurora, Ill.; secretary-treasurer, Henry Paulman, Chicago. Directors—D. H. A. Gunther, Chicago; J. M. Stahl, Chicago; R. J. Ton, Roseville, Ill.; R. D. Raggeveen, Blue Island, Ill.; G. F. Ballou, Chicago; N. W. Tomlin, Aurora, Ill.; C. G. Sinsabaugh, Chicago; J. B. Maguire, E. St. Louis, Ill.; W. P. Graham, Rochelle, Ill.; Frank L. Childs, Chicago.

## BOSTON AUTO SHOW WILL OPEN WEEK FROM TONIGHT

With the Boston automobile show scheduled to open in Mechanics building a week from tonight, plans are fast being completed by Manager Chester J. Campbell to get the mammoth building in shape to receive the many exhibits which have entered. Actual work of decorating the building will be started the first of next week and the exhibits will begin to arrive about the same time.

With an Italian setting designed by E. W. Campbell, who made a tour of Italy last summer for the purpose of getting material for the decorations, and especially the painting which will appear at the back of the stage, the appearance of the building promises to be very artistic.

The first of the large exhibition halls will present a scene that is Roman in style. The entrance lobby, the beam work and the walls will be completely concealed by marbleized panels, while the arches will be brilliantly illuminated with thousands of electric lights.

In Grand Hall the decorative scheme will be of Venetian coloring. The great proscenium arch curtain, 140 feet long by 40 feet high, with the side draperies, will be handsomely decorated. Then, there will be the stage cyclorama of Venice, 90 feet long by 30 feet high. The entire

## NINE STATE LEGISLATURES CONSIDER OVER 100. BILLS

Much Automobile Legislation Considered in Massachusetts, New Jersey, Virginia, Kentucky, New York, South Carolina, Maryland, Mississippi, Rhode Island

NEW YORK—There are nine state legislatures in session at the present time. Six convened the second week in January and three the third week. In the succeeding five weeks no less than 30 Senate bills and 84 House bills were introduced relating directly to or affecting



(Photo by Chickering, Boston)

JOHN ENNIS  
Clerk roads and bridges committee of the Massachusetts state Legislature

Some of the legislators in New Jersey and Massachusetts would place the control of all street and highway traffic in those states in the hands of examiners and inspectors appointed by the commissioner of motor vehicles, and the highway commissioner, respectively, with extraordinary and autocratic powers of revocation of driving licenses, and so forth.

A Massachusetts representative wants to have all motor vehicles fitted with guards that will prevent mud and water from the street surface being splashed upon the persons of pedestrians. The fact that no successful device of this kind is on the market and obtainable in the required number did not interfere with the drafting and introduction of the measure.

If five weeks can be productive of such a remarkable grist of bills, the total production before the close of the Legislature next summer may rival the output of motor vehicles.

## MOTORCYCLE NOTES

Lima, Ohio, has a new motorcycle club.

Four motorcycles have just been added to the police department of Springfield, Ohio.

There is a rapid increase in the use of motorcycles in the province of Nova Scotia.

According to conservative estimates there are now 225,000 motorcycles in use in the United States.

A motorcycle club was recently formed at Concord, N. H. It has become affiliated with the Federation of American Motorcyclists.

It is said that the first man to cross the continent on a motorcycle was George A. Wyman, of San Francisco, who performed the feat during the summer of 1903.

The two motorcycle clubs of Toronto, Canada, two of the most active clubs of the sort in existence, have already completed schedules for the entire season's events. Sunday runs, week-end trips, endurance runs, competitions, picnics, hill-climbs, and dinner parties are planned for the enjoyment of the members of these two organizations.

## MINNESOTA HAS GREAT INCREASE IN AUTO SALES

Annual Report of State Shows  
Big Gain in Motor Cars, Es-  
pecially in Rural Districts

ST. PAUL, Minn.—A very pronounced increase in the number of automobiles registered in the state of Minnesota has been announced during the past 12 months, the gain being about 48 per cent, which is the heaviest ever shown in the annual report of the department in charge of the registration of motor vehicles. The greatest increase is noted among the country towns, or those having 2000 inhabitants or under, where the number of cars registered was 8227, a gain of about 58 per cent over last year, while in cities of 20,000 inhabitants or over, the increase was 3298 cars, or about 37 per cent.

During the past year the registration in cities up to 2000 population was 22,227 cars, almost twice as great as in the cities having a population of 20,000 or over, where the registration was 12,158 cars. According to the report of 157 dealers in Minnesota, there are 255 cars owned by farmers in each of the 80 counties, a total of 21,930 automobiles operated by agriculturists. It has been found that the greatest gains in sales have been made by the firms that cater constantly to farmers. Four hundred and seventy-three different makes of cars were registered in Minnesota during 1913, this number including automobile trucks.

COLUMBIA FENCERS WIN  
NEW YORK—Columbia defeated Harvard at fencing Friday night by 7 to 2. Moquin had a bad slump, losing two bouts for Columbia. Nordoff and Clough had the prettiest bout, Clough winning 17 to 11.

LYNNFIELD, Mass.—Filing of nomination papers last night developed three contests. Selectmen C. J. Bolton, E. M. Frazier and Albert Mansfield seek re-election, with George Hatch, Milton H. Doremus, Daniel G. Harvey and George M. Roundy as opponents.

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HARVARD WRESTLERS VS. BROWN  
The Harvard University wrestling team will meet the Brown team at the Hemenway gym tonight at 8 o'clock. This will be the team's third meet.

## AUTOMOBILE NOTES

An automobile road race across the state of Colorado via the Pikes Peak route will be held in June or July of this year, according to plans outlined and approved at the annual meeting of the Lincoln Highway Association of Colorado. It is proposed to start at the Kansas line and to reach the Utah border within 24 hours. This is a distance of approximately 540 miles, in the course of which the driver will encounter prairie country, mountain passes, canons, straight road, winding road, narrow road and wide road. He will climb mountains, thread deep canons and scale cliff walls. But throughout the trip, with few exceptions, he will find an improved road.

The old saying that "experience is the best teacher" is as true in automobile buying as in anything else, and the days are past when a salesman can sell a car on some detail of design or equipment that happens to take the customer's eye. Nowadays the prospect not only wants to know details of construction, but he asks "How has this construction worked out in the hands of owners?" and he does not confine his inquiries to the salesman, either.

With the receipt of signed entry blanks from Jules Goux, winner of last year's contest, and his famous teammate, George Boillot, the champion driver of Europe, together with the news that the contracts of Jean Chassagne, holder of the world's hour record Guyot, runner-up in the Grand Prix of Le Mans last fall, and Christiaens, the famous Belgian, are in the mail, the management of the Indianapolis motor speedway finds the entry list for its 500-mile race three months hence, increased to a total of 11.

A permanent motor organization has been formed by the automobile owners of Lynn, Mass. The first meeting produced 30 members for the club and resulted in the election of the following officers for the ensuing year: W. F. Craig, president; H. Y. Emery, vice-president; and J. H. Stuart, secretary and treasurer. The club has already secured quarters in the building on Essex street, near Eastern avenue.

The Electric Vehicle Association of America has long since proven its value in the promotion of electric motor cars and trucks. So rapid has been the expansion of its efforts and influence, and so voluminous has the development work become that the officers have found it necessary to secure a permanent executive secretary and have appointed A. Jackson Marshall to fill the position.

The Napa County Automobile Association was recently formed at San Francisco, Cal., with 28 charter members, W. S. Brownlee, being elected president and E. W. Bentley secretary and treasurer. The club has affiliated with the California State Automobile Association and the American Automobile Association.

During 1913 the New York city bureau of the secretary of state's office gave almost 18,000 examinations, and there were less than 12,000 men who passed, showing a rejection of 33 1-3 per cent of those who applied for a chauffeur's license.

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The nine states in which the legislatures are in session, and the total number of motor vehicle and road bills introduced in each up to the middle of February, are: Massachusetts 44 bills; New Jersey 16; Kentucky 13; Virginia 12; New York 10; South Carolina 7; Maryland 6; Rhode Island 3; and Mississippi 3.

The special nature of some of the bills is particularly interesting. In Mississippi there is joint bill before both branches of the Legislature providing for the refunding of automobile license fees that were collected under the law which the supreme court of the state decided last year was unconstitutional because it imposed double taxation on the owners of cars, who paid personal property taxes on their machines. A decision along the same lines was handed down in Ohio last fall by one of the lower courts, and has been sustained by a higher court. Test cases against the validity of the registration laws in Massachusetts, New Jersey and California have also been brought.

Because of this situation a bill has been introduced in New Jersey providing for the exemption of motor vehicles from personal property tax in order to clear the way for another bill almost doubling the license fees and requiring

## GLIDDEN TROPHY NOT FOR LONGEST TRIP TO MEETING

Donor of Famous Automobile Touring Prize Will Not Consent to Changing the Original Deed of Gift

## MAY GET IT BACK

That the Glidden trophy will never be awarded as a prize to the person who makes the longest journey to the midsummer meeting of the Automobile Association of America which is to be held in the White mountains this year, is the statement made by Charles J. Glidden of Boston, who gave the famous trophy to the automobile association for competitive purposes.

Owing to the fact that entries for the Glidden tour have been falling off late and that the prospects of holding such a tour in 1914 were not at all bright, it was proposed that the trophy be awarded to the person who made the greatest distance to the next convention, but this will have to be given up owing to the stand taken by Mr. Glidden.

According to the deed of gift the trophy is to revert to the donor in any year no competition was held for it. This is the first year that the trophy appears to be likely to go back to Mr. Glidden and he says that he shall expect to receive it unless a contest according to the deed of gift is held. Mr. Glidden states that he has many uses to which he can put the handsome prize if it comes to him.

A considerable attendance is expected at the A. A. of A. meeting, on which a special committee is now at work. The Maine Automobile Association has in view a summer gathering, and an effort will be made to amalgamate with the meeting of the national association. Vermont and Massachusetts are discussing similar plans.

The holding of the touring car trophy subscribed for by Automobile Association of America clubs and proposed by former President Robert P. Hooper of Pennsylvania, may be drawn for by all those who tour to the midsummer meeting from any considerable distance.

The Anderson cup, competed for twice and offered by the progressive South Carolina city of the same name, may also be drawn for by the runabout and small tonneau participants in the tour.

For 1915 Chairman Frank X. Mudd of Chicago, head of the touring information board, has some extensive plans under consideration which he will submit later. There is included a trip to the Panama-Pacific exposition at San Francisco, which in the routing may embrace Los Angeles and the San Diego exposition.

During 1913 the New York city bureau of the secretary of state's office gave almost 18,000 examinations, and there were less than 12,000 men who passed, showing a rejection of 33 1-3 per cent of those who applied for a chauffeur's license.

The new home and garage of the Automobile Club of Kansas City is nearing completion. It will be the finest west of Chicago, it is claimed. Four stories in height, with basement, and of concrete, fireproof construction, it will have a storage capacity of 350 cars.

Des Moines motor car dealers and owners are joining in the organization of a motor club in which they plan to enroll at least 1000 members.

WOMAN'S FUND OF  
CHICAGO WORLD'S  
FAIR IS REPORTED

CHICAGO—Mrs. Potter Palmer, president of the board of lady managers of the World's Columbian exposition has just issued a statement revealing the whereabouts and increment of funds derived from the sale of souvenirs during the world's fair in 1893.

The money, which amounted to \$36,000 at the end of the fair, was invested in securities and placed in a safe deposit box here. The fund has grown through interest until it now amounts to \$67,750.

This fund is available at any time, Mrs. Palmer said, to be consolidated with funds from the sale of Isabella coins and to be used in the work for which it was raised, the permanent betterment of women and children.

During the past year the registration in cities up to 2000 population was 22,227 cars, almost twice as great as in the cities having a population of 20,000 or over, where the registration was 12,158 cars.

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## MECHANICS BUILDING NATION'S GREATEST

AUTO

SHOW

March 7 to 14

OPEN

Saturday Eve., Mar. 7

Admission 50c

"SOCIETY DAY" Wed., Mar. 11—\$1.00

3 ORCHESTRAS 3

AUSPICES:  
BOSTON AUTOMOBILE DEALERS' ASSOCIATION, Inc.  
PERSONAL DIRECTION CHESTER J. CAMPBELL

MOTOR TRUCK SHOW  
MARCH 17—21

# Decorative Artists' Field in United States Broadening

Use of Mural Form Becomes More Democratic, Finding Way Into Variety of Buildings—Gives Painters Opportunity

## LARGE GROUP SEEN

Mural painting in the United States seems at last to be coming into its own. This is indicated by a rapidly awakening interest and an ever-increasing investment on the part of public and individuals. From state capitols and city halls, from great railway terminals and modern hosteries, from the homes of the well-to-do and even from some business houses there is coming a call for mural artists of skill and talent.

The walls seen in official and social walks are no longer finished inevitably with flat, unmeaning surfaces of tint and plaster. They are being wrought with colorful panels that bring with them warmth and good cheer. Their story pictures tell the passer-by of the nation's brave deeds in the past, its wonderful progress in the present and its rich pledges for the future. And to meet the demand for the necessary artisans there is being developed a school of American decorative painters who promise to make full use of the exceptional opportunities that await them.

This growing tendency to enrich the walls of the larger and more beautiful buildings would seem to follow quite logically in the architectural history of the United States. Every great nation has first modeled its buildings and then ornamented them with rugs and hangings, with rich carvings and colorful designs. The hieroglyphic wall paintings of ancient Egypt, the paneled and pilastered paintings of Rome and Pompeii and the religious frescoes and elaborate tempera designs of the middle ages all brought their finishing touch to the work of the architects and builders.

So today the architects of the United States are looking to lend to their structures a speech that every layman can understand. With wide vision and growing skill the American artists are perpetuating in oil and pigment the great events in the history of their country, the toil of their fellow men, and the accomplishment of the great inventors. Such public buildings as the Congressional library at Washington and the Boston public library have long been recorded in the guide books of the land because of their mural paintings. Now art is becoming more democratic. The Pennsylvania railroad station in New York, with its enormous wall panels of geographic perspective, the Curtis Publishing Company's building, with its delightful wall designs by Maxfield Parrish, and the hundred and one schools, restaurants, office buildings and theaters are examples of the increasing popular appreciation of good decorative art.

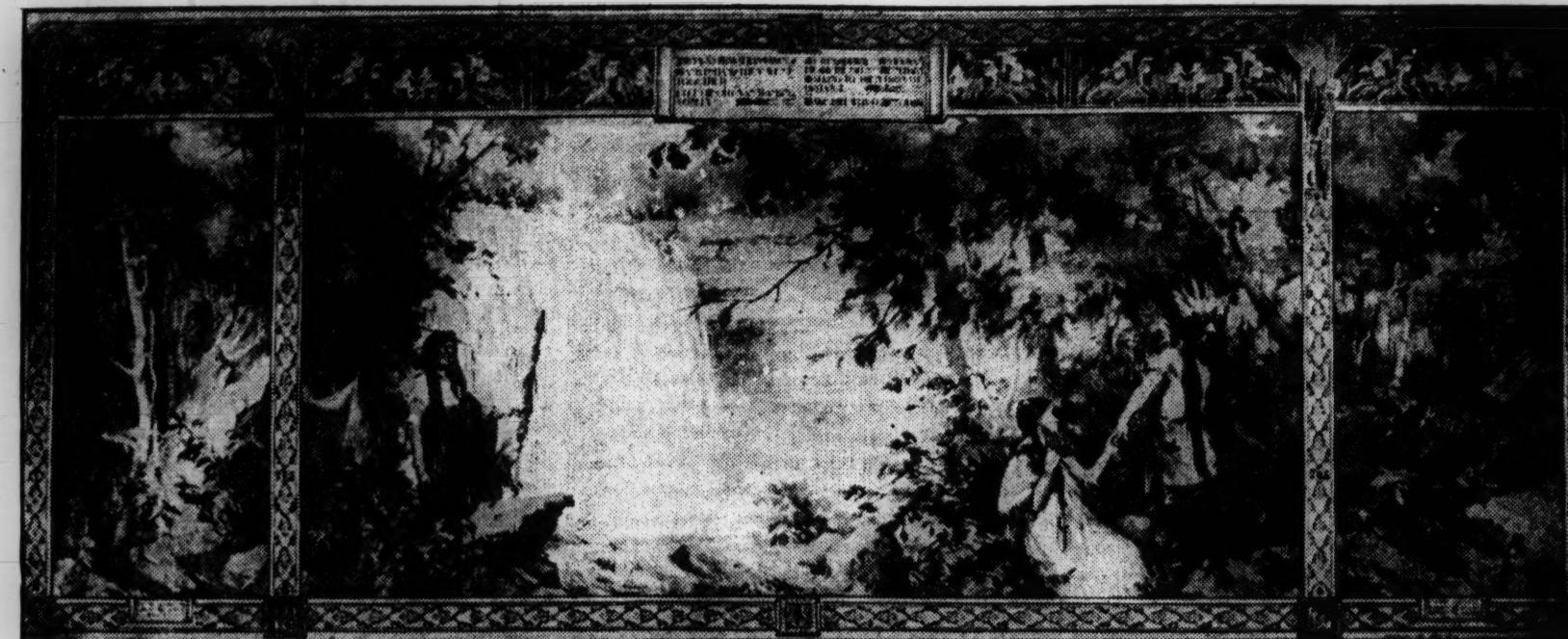
All this has meant that there has been steadily growing a larger and more intelligent cooperation between American architects and American mural decorators. Builders and artists are developing that unity of multiple effort that is finding expression in truly beautiful buildings. For, to borrow a phrase that one of the best-known decorators has used, to obtain a fine building, "the Aladdin's lamp of achievement must be rubbed three times—by architect, sculptor and painter."

Between easel painting and mural painting there is a great distance, one is told frequently. The mural decorator, instead of obeying only his own dictates, must be ready to lend to his work whatever will make the ensemble—the room or the whole building—the better. He must be ready to be assisted by others and to assist others. And he must bring all his skill and energy to bear on a task that is most complex and exacting, for its scope includes figure painting, landscape painting and portrait painting, as well as long experience and a wide knowledge.

To a group of great mural painters the United States owes its thanks for some splendid object lessons in mural beauty, object lessons that seem to be bearing fruit. This group includes such men as John LaFarge, John S. Sargent, Frank Brangwyn, Frank D. Millet and H. Blashfield.

Continuing this list of American mural painters one must register many names, ranging from those who already stand at the head of their profession to those who have but recently entered the field—a range of talent that takes in such as Frank Van Vorst, Sewall, Maxfield Parrish, Everett Shinn and David Workman. The list is a long one, the large output of work that it is safe to say would proclaim the fact that public is beginning to show its appreciation of serious art.

Among the school of younger men the work is held to be of high merit. Lauros Monroe Phoenix of Minneapolis whose canvases are worthy of especial attention as representing the artistic accomplishments of the American West. For Mr. Phoenix may well be called a western artist. His training and his environment have been of the section of the country and one is disappointed in seeking in his pictures the resultant sense of breadth, of strength and freedom. There is manifest a love of the deep woods, running streams, open water and noble figures. There is present as well a notable feeling of the delicacy of subdued treatment demanded of a mural painting and vigor of virile interpretation. The characteristic of this artist's method working is his "Minnehaha," a large decorative panel placed in the L. S. Donaldson & Co. building in Minneapolis.



(Copyright 1914 by Lauros Monroe Phoenix. Photo by Winter, St. Paul)

"Minnehaha," painting by Lauros Monroe Phoenix, based on Longfellow's poem "Hiawatha," to ad on wall in business building

This is based on the Longfellow poem of "Hiawatha" and illustrates the familiar lines:

"This was Hiawatha's wooing.  
Hand in hand they went together;  
Left the old man standing lonely  
At the doorway of the wigwam;  
Heard the falls of Minnehaha  
Calling to them from the distance,  
Calling to them from afar off.  
'Fare thee well, O, Minnehaha!'"

There is evident here the breadth of treatment that is so pleasing. The dashing waters, the enframing foliage, the gracefully composed figures are blended with a thousand and one details of nature into a harmonious tapestry of line and color, which is aglow with its own beauty and yet subordinates itself appropriately to the foyer in which it is placed.

In the central and larger panel one sees the white waters of the falls of Minnehaha seen through an opening in the heavy foliage. To the left stands the Arrow Maker alone by his tent. And to the right, hand in hand, the departing Indian youth and maiden. In the foreground on either side the artist has introduced some of the squirrels, rabbits and frogs that were mentioned as the playfellows of Hiawatha.

In the handling of subject-matter, in composition and in harmony of color this canvas may be valued as an excellent example of modern mural decoration, including as it does the requisite

restrained and fanciful treatment, artistic skill and faithfulness of reproduction. In this last respect Mr. Phoenix is especially careful. The "Minnehaha" panel took seven months of solid work.

As the falls themselves are familiar not only to the local residents of Minneapolis but to thousands of tourists it was very desirable that they should be carefully portrayed, and to do this required many studies of the waters and the surrounding foliage and shrubbery. To secure models for his Indian figures the painter went directly to an Indian reservation, made a careful search for appropriate characters and worked out a number of sketches before he was satisfied that his portraits would truly illustrate the story pictures of the poet.

Of no little interest, as well, is the architectural framework with which Mr. Phoenix has bordered this panel. He has used here characteristic Indian designs, a treatment no critic could deny as being truly American. His top border he had broadened to include a long panel of moccasin flowers, the state flower, and one which grows in profusion on the banks of Minnehaha creek.

Probably one of the more delightful paintings by this worker is "The Legend of the Birch Tree," a small panel in the home of the William McNally residence in New Richmond, Wis. In this the artist has wrought with his brushes a composition of the oriole and rose tints of the autumn foliage that blends quite won-

derfully with the mahogany fittings of the living room in which it is placed.

A canvas that has attracted wide attention is Mr. Phoenix's "Rip Van Winkle" in the St. Paul hotel, St. Paul. This is a singularly happy treatment of a well-known subject, and has been compared with the "Old King Cole" panel in the Knickerbocker hotel in New York, which is by Maxfield Parrish. The room itself is finished with dark woodwork, has colored walls, and is lighted by skylights, giving opportunity for a rich color scheme. The center panel shows

Rip seated on a fallen tree as the center of interest in the picture, and on either side, in supporting panels, is a group of the little men of the mountains. Other of the better known works of this artist are his "Old Homestead" in the dining room of the Harvey S. Haynes residence in Minneapolis, and his "Aesculapius," a large wall painting in the lobby of the Lowry building in St. Paul.

As a painter of out-of-door subjects, among other things, Mr. Phoenix has found valuable training in his own outdoor living which he loves so well. He

## ESSENTIAL QUALITY OF ART IS SEEN IN CONTRASTING FORMS

(Continued from page sixteen)

West and both choose France for their workshop."

In the current exhibition at the Macdowell Club several canvases show Henry Reuterdaal as a colorist. His picture of "The City" from a novel viewpoint is a Turner-esque flight of imagination. Several effective paintings are by Gus Mager, a most conscientious "modernist."

C. Calusd, an Armenian painter of marine pictures, a native of Constantinople and accustomed to the Bosphorus with its parti-colored sails, the tumultuous Black sea and the bright sea of Marmora, has lately painted several pictures of New York, its rivers and harbor. One of these, of the great bridges with the traffic of the river below them, seen in the golden light of sunset, has more of the poetic quality than usually is apparent by the work of those who choose these subjects. Another picture of New York, with the statue of Liberty guardian over it, shows how this scene has impressed an oriental who has come to make his home in the newer land. This painting now hangs in the White House at Washington. Mr. Calusd proposed to paint a series of pictures of the harbors of America. He is at present showing his pictures at his studio, 545 fifth avenue.

Ruby Ross Goodnow's Modernist Studios have removed to 28 East Thirty-second street, opening with an exhibition of objects of modern decorative art. The current event at the American Art Galleries is the disposal by sale of the II. C. Hoskier collection of prints and paintings, among them some fine old mezzotints. At the Anderson Art Galleries the Paul Wilkison library of books relating to Mexico will be sold; also the third part of the collection of Napoleon gathered by W. J. Latta.

subjects, and has been discovered by a young Californian, Lester Boronda. In the current showing at Braus, on upper Fifth avenue, there is a picture of this interior by Mr. Boronda, who has caught its full beauty and impressiveness. The picture, which is a small one in size, is as big in character as its subject. Another painting by the same artist is of one of the city parks with its pool reflecting a great building. A decorative painting by George Macrum of Madison square is of the same group and there are two by Paul Cornoyer and a number of small canvases by Jonas Lie. Other paintings are by Leon Kroll, who is also holding the Daniel galleries for the fortnight. "Pulpit Woods" is characteristic of Mr. Kroll's color, laid on in big patches yet coming together in harmony.

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MR. KAULA'S LANDSCAPES

There is always a solid satisfaction in viewing a group of landscapes by William J. Kaula. You may be sure of seeing a group of oils well done; of a series of skies that have each their individual song, of vistas that communicate poetic moods of sunshine and shadow and of masses of sensibly harmonized color. There is more than a hint of the deep feeling of Corot, in some of the works at the Copley Gallery.

"October Morning" is conscientious painting, tender in its translation of soft incident in nature, luminous and satisfying its nuances of vapor and glints of sunshine. "White Hills" is full of "air," interpreting the real in terms of vision. "Across the Valley" shows Mr. Kaula in his powers as a painter of light, as a delicate colorist, as a balancer of line and mass.

The society has secured some of the best known Sargent portraits in this country, including those of Mrs. J. Montgomery Sears, Miss Helen Brice, Mrs. William C. Endicott, Mrs. Arthur Hunnewell and others, as well as several Sargent drawings.

The exhibition will be opened to the public on Wednesday morning, March 4, and will remain open for three weeks daily from 9 a. m. to 6 p. m., Sunday, 1 to 5 p. m. This is a pay exhibition.

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BOSTON, MASS., SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 28, 1914

## SEAMEN SELECT THEIR BOOKS WITHOUT THE AID OF CRITICS

T Wharf Librarian Explains Tastes of "the Boys," Who Like Works of Those Knowing Themselves and Their Fellowmen, Mainly American and French

"Books are books and men are men, no matter where you go—and good books and good men are pretty near the same in any port." And with these words of gentle wisdom, the "Ancient Mariner" opened his discourse on the Popular Author From the Viewpoint of Those Who Go Down to the Sea. Then he paused for a moment and gazed out on the harbor as if to collect his thoughts.

Through the open windows came the pungent odors of the salt water and the fresh fish piled on the wharves. There came, too, the purr and creak of the tackle as the fishing boats unloaded their catches, and the complacent puff of a heavy sea-going tug that was leading a line of barges to the open bay. It was a day of sunshine and light breeze, and the sights and sounds and smells of the waterfront stirred the nomad in every passerby.

The reporter had been trying to find out what sailors and fishermen like to read. They had tried to tell him in an up town book store that such men read only cheap novels, if they read at all; but somehow or other he didn't believe it. And so he had sought the wharves. Soon he had found himself climbing a narrow flight of out-of-door stairs at the very end of T wharf, and entering the tiny reading room of the fishing fleet. In one corner was partitioned off the little office of the librarian and postmaster for the fleet, whose appearance lent itself quite naturally to the title of the "Ancient Mariner," and whose quarters seemed much like the cabin of a ship.

The Mariner sat looking out over the harbor so long that the reporter thought his first question had been forgotten. An outgoing steamer was leaving a trail of black smoke along the horizon, and perchance the Mariner's thoughts had been wafted aboard her, on the spring-like breeze, and had begun a reminiscent voyage.

## Sea Tales Not Preferred

"Of course you all like Kipling?" prompted the reporter. Kipling seemed a safe beginning in any circle. But it was not to prove so in this case. "No, I can't say as we do," came the answer. "The boys don't seem to take to Kipling, somehow. Of course, I appreciate how he makes himself popular. He don't waste any time on flowery description and he has the knack of using some of the right lingo about machinery and warships and the like, but—"

"But surely 'Captains Courageous'—" interrupted the reporter. The Mariner's blue eyes beamed with a kindly twinkle.

"Of course, Kipling's all right and has done good work, and I'm not the one to say anything against him. But do you know, the boys don't think so much of that 'Captains Courageous.' It stands to reason," he continued, as if eager to make excuses for the English author, "it stands to reason that a man can't sail on a boat for an hour and then know all about it. It ain't natural that he should. Now if a young fellow comes into a carpenter's shop and starts in to work, the carpenter can tell in a minute by the way he handles his tools whether he is a professional carpenter or not. And in the same way we can tell right away whether a writer has ever been before the mast or is writing the 'Yachtsman's Guide.'"

"But how about Connolly? Surely he knows his ships." The Mariner shook his head again in a kindly but deprecatory way. "No," he said, "the boys don't care much for Connolly, either. He does mighty well, but they know the ways of living so much better than he does, and then, too, they are leading every day the most interesting part of his books—that is the seafaring life. It ain't news to them. You see, there are two kinds of books, to my view. There's the kind about the things you know nothing about, such as the books about kangaroo hunting, and north pole trips, and detective work. They generally seem good to you, because they're handling out some interesting information about a way of living that is different than yours."

"And then there's the kind that are fine stories about human beings, and whether they're in London or the Argentine don't make much difference. You can make the characters sailors, or rich financiers, or thieves or Icelanders; it's the same story and just as good." Of course we all like stories that are a lot different from the day's work," he continued, turning to the shelves of well worn volumes that make up the seafarers' library. "Now take this Conan Doyle. He writes interesting stuff. It don't come up to all I've been telling you about great stories and all that, but it makes you forget yourself. And then there's Oppenheim, not James but his brother. And this French fellow "Gaborian" (he pronounced it "Gaborian"). "And Dumas (he made it come with a lass)—his 'Monte Cristo' don't beat. And then there's Gunter, Archibald Clavering Gunter, the boys don't get enough of his books. There's always something doing in them."

Writers Too Prolix  
And there's always something doing in Jack London's stories, don't you think?"

"Well, say," answered the Mariner, "that's another point. You people are inclined to let a writer get a reputation and then you claim that anything he

writes must be good. We can't see it that way. Now take the 'Sea Wolf,' that's a crackerjack. But lots of the other stories of London's take too long to tell and with no excuse for it. It's big fault with lots of writers. They will fill up 200 pages when they could have had their say in 80, and have done better. Maybe the publishers make 'em do it. Of course I appreciate the fact that there must be intervals in all stories. But the clever author makes the intervals interesting."

"Now, English writers ain't bit popular with the men on board the vessels. They don't seem to have the knack of being always interesting. It's the American and French writers who have the snap and the cunning. The English like to feel their way through a story like dignified old vessel in shoal water."

At this point the Mariner stopped to watch a fishing schooner that was nosing her way in among her sister ships about the wharf, with the aid of a fussy and impatient little tug. This operation superintended with due care, he again took up his discourse.

"Now, when it comes to the books that the boys really like to read and then read over again, there's Shakespeare and Hopkinson Smith. 'The Merry Wives of Windsor' and 'As You Like It' are out of the library most of the time, and Hopkinson Smith's books are fine, with lots of heart and human nature in them. Then there's Cooper, at least one or two of his books are liked, and Charles Marriott. 'Robinson Crusoe' everybody likes, of course. And the books written by Joseph C. Lincoln are the best ever. Another funny thing, and it may not be so funny, after all, and that is that lots of boys' books are popular here—such stories as those of pioneer life around Casco bay, by the Rev. Elijah Kellogg.

"These stories written about Cape Cod folks and the fishermen are not as popular as they might be with us. That is, except Lincoln's. It does beat all now a writer will get acquainted with one or two people on Cape Cod somewhere and then describe the lives of all the rest of them, judging from those few. You might as well try to sail around the world using a chart of Boston harbor. There was a woman writer came to Cape Cod a few years ago and made that very mistake. She fell in with one or two ignorant fishermen and judged them all to be ignorant. As a matter of fact, these fishermen and the like know much more than you might think."

## Travel Educates Mariner

"I've seen business men, who have never been out of sight of their own chimney smoke, come down to our meetings and heard them talk about being glad to be down with their brothers, the mariners, and then go on to tell them about what was going on in the world and what they ought to think about it. As a matter of fact, their brothers, the mariners, could give them a few pointers on events. They haven't stayed in one corner of a city, but have traveled from Canada to the Argentine. They have talked with people in hundred different ports and a dozen different countries, and their ideas about trusts, and Mexican wars, and foreign trade, and the like are worth listening to."

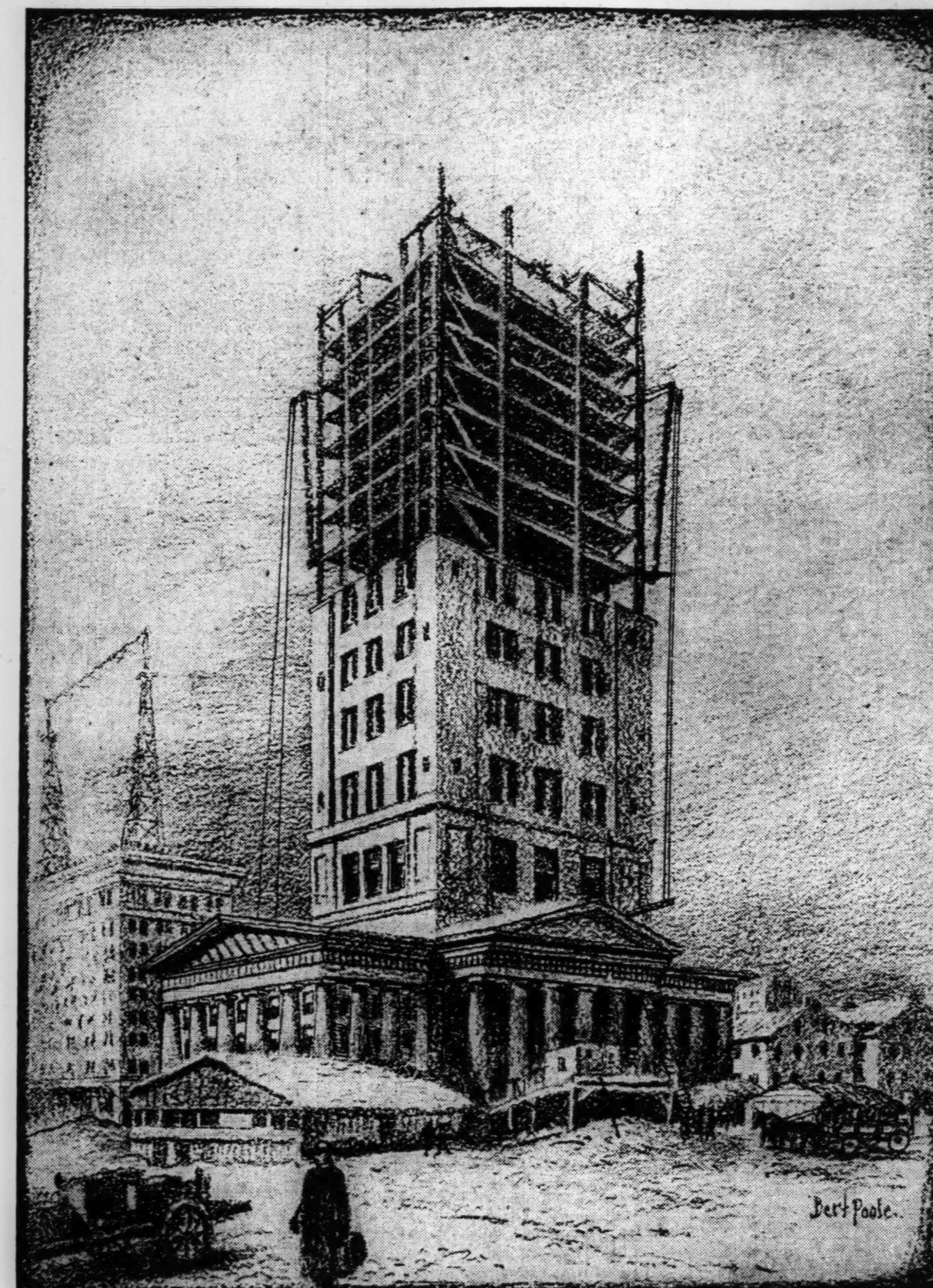
"You see," and here the mariner became very earnest indeed, "the trouble with some men is that they are in a rut and can't see anything at the end of it but a few dollars. Now that's all right if a man wants to make that his ambition and his life work. But the trouble lies in the fact that everybody thinks they must be very wise just because they have been able to make money."

"Now, there's another class of men who ain't so keen about making a lot of money. They are content with simple things and simple duties. But they do want knowledge and do you know—and here he thumped his knee for emphasis—knowing how to make money ain't knowledge by a long shot. It's real wisdom that counts, and some of the wisest men I've known have been men who had been doing the simplest kind of things all their lives."

"And then there's the kind that are fine stories about human beings, and whether they're in London or the Argentine don't make much difference. You can make the characters sailors, or rich financiers, or thieves or Icelanders; it's the same story and just as good." Of course we all like stories that are a lot different from the day's work," he continued, turning to the shelves of well worn volumes that make up the seafarers' library. "Now take this Conan Doyle. He writes interesting stuff. It don't come up to all I've been telling you about great stories and all that, but it makes you forget yourself. And then there's Oppenheim, not James but his brother. And this French fellow "Gaborian" (he pronounced it "Gaborian"). "And Dumas (he made it come with a lass)—his 'Monte Cristo' don't beat. And then there's Gunter, Archibald Clavering Gunter, the boys don't get enough of his books. There's always something doing in them."

SURGEONS-GENERAL APPOINTED  
WASHINGTON—President Wilson, on the recommendation of Secretary Lane of the interior Friday appointed Brig. Gen. William C. Gorgas, surgeon-general of the army and Rear Admiral William C. Braisted, surgeon-general of the navy.

## CUSTOM HOUSE TOWER RISING



Although raised to but half its ultimate height, the new custom house tower has become already the striking feature in the skyline of Boston. As seen from the decks of the incoming vessels its steel framework rises high above the surrounding buildings, resembling the basket mast of some gigantic battleship. To those arriving at the North station it appears envied at the end of Blackstone street, the low intervening buildings hiding but little of its base and permitting a splendid view of the whole. From the other great

gateway into the city, the South station, the tower cannot yet be seen.

The new structure is rising at the approximate rate of two floors a week, its progress depending largely upon the speed of the riveters. The point which marks the termination of the plain shaft of the tower and the beginning of the more decorative features has been reached now in the framework. The granite facing is being put into place rather more slowly and now covers about 150 feet of the height.

As yet incongruity between the appearance of the old custom house and the

new addition is much in evidence. The old base, blackened and grimy with the service of many years, blends in the eyes of the passers-by with the neighboring buildings, the little brick stores and offices whose windows looked out upon the goings and comings of square riggers and clippers of olden days. The new tower rises sheer and straight, a column of interlaced steel girders and glistening stone, symbolizing the ambition, the progress and the invention of the present day and seeming to spurn the associations of other days in its skyward rise.

## CENTRAL OREGON LINE COST \$16,000,000

PORTLAND, Ore.—It cost approximately \$16,000,000 to build the Oregon Trunk railway from the middle of the Columbia river to Bend. The Celilo bridge, from the middle of the river to connection with the Spokane, Portland & Seattle road on the Washington side, cost more than \$1,000,000 more.

These facts, which were matters of common knowledge, were made items of record, according to the Oregonian, by Clyde B. Aitchison, a member of the state railroad commission, acting for the commission, in an effort to secure a correct valuation of the property. The commission is securing a valuation of all railroads in Oregon.

RAILWAY EXCHANGE TO BE BUILT  
MINNEAPOLIS—The Electric Short Line Railway Company at Holden and Seventh streets and Third avenue N. will build a 10-story steel and concrete "railway exchange" at an approximate cost of \$700,000, President E. D. Luce of the company announces in the Journal.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal.—The electrically-driven collier Jupiter slipped through the Golden Gate recently after a test run with a triumphant "15" on flapping canvas between her coal-handling masts to show the speed she had made on the trial, and dropped anchor off California City for the crucial test—that of the coal handling machinery.

The new electric propulsion, whereby electric wires take the place of steel shafts, had already proved its economy and reliability, the Examiner says. But a collier, no matter how fast and far it can go, is useless unless its machinery can handle the coal it carries.

Two barges were warped alongside and skeleton frames rigged on them to represent hatches. From the hold of the collier to and through these hatches one bucket was selected to deliver coal at the rate of 100 tons an hour.

There are 12 such buckets on the collier and they can transfer coal to car-

ships at such a rate that the entire cargo can be taken out in less than seven hours.

Two men, with experience of less than one week in handling the gears, were placed at the station whence the ropes which open, close and haul the buckets are constructed.

The first few passages of the bucket

carrying more than a ton of coal went wide. Then the operators found their distance and with patient regularity the huge iron claws closed over the soft coal, raised it in the air, slid over the hatch and dropped it.

The operators, anxious to exceed the required speed, were cautioned several times by Executive Officer S. M. Robinson, but even though they slowed down a trifle the rate of unloading was a full 100 per cent beyond requirements under the worst service and weather conditions possible.

Captain Gove, senior officer in charge of the trial, left the vessel before the coal trials, and Commander Brady took his place in the coal handling trial. He expressed himself as more than satisfied. Commander Brady said:

"They hoisted 100 buckets in 30 minutes, averaging about a ton apiece. The handling was more than satisfactory and was done by inexperienced winchmen, members of the crew of the ship. "It is very probable that, after some training in handling this gear, they will be able to double this rate. The coal handling is an unqualified success."

GREAT NORTHERN BUYS STEEL CARS

ST. PAUL, Minn.—Thirty all-steel passenger coaches have been ordered by the Great Northern railway for delivery in July, according to the Dispatch. With the exception of a few steel mail cars purchased to fulfil the requirements of the government relating to the handling of the mails, this is the first step on the part of the Great Northern toward turning all its passenger rolling stock into steel.

## BAY STATE WOMEN LEARNING AS SUFFRAGE IS BEING URGED

Educational Work Conducted Regularly by Campaign Organizations and Other Clubs, Legislation Is Scrutinized, While Ward Bureaus Are Being Formed

While no startling discoveries are expected to follow an attempt to find out what the women of Massachusetts, and especially of Boston, are doing to prepare themselves for an intelligent exercise of the franchise, this does not mean that the women are not awake on the subjects. It simply means that at present they are more concerned with the question of whether they are to get the vote than with what they are to do with it afterwards. They feel that once they have the franchise it will not take them long to become sufficiently informed on matters governmental and political to know both how to vote and what they are voting for. It will not take them long they say, for the simple reason that many of them intend to make a business of getting this information and not trust to absorbing it by hearsay from people who are supposed to know.

In the meantime, however, here and there throughout the city different groups and agencies are leading the way by routes direct and indirect to a growing understanding on the part of the women as to the exact nature of the government, national, state and city, and as to the duties and privileges of all voting citizens.

## Educational Work On

There is, for example, the newly formed equal suffrage party of ward 10. The members have not only opened headquarters where any one is welcome to drop in and ask questions, but they also hold meetings every Saturday night to which speakers are invited to come and tell the women what they ought to know as prospective voters. One night they were told that many of the Massachusetts laws relating to women and children are inadequate because of the way they are worded, or because they have no real penalty attached; another night they were informed about the privileges that already belong to them as citizens of the city. It was a matter of amazement to many of them to learn that they could if they wished run as candidates for members of ward committees, and that some women in the city already had taken advantage of this and actually been elected. "No need to wait till you have the vote before you can serve on your ward committee," said the speaker, and his listeners looked from one to another as much as to say, "Why, can it be possible!"

Since then a new step has been taken in this ward. The women have organized a class to study the equal suffrage question and all it involves, which means that eventually, if they continue the class long enough, they will come to the subject of government and will come to the word that word includes. Meanwhile the Saturday night meetings are to continue and here, through the speakers secured, information will be given constantly not only about the progress of suffrage but also about laws and their making.

Suffrage headquarters likewise have been opened in ward 12 and much the same kind of work is being done there as in ward 10. Eventually, it is hoped, headquarters will be opened in every ward in the city, each one to be a center of information. One fact to be noted is that men are as welcome at these headquarters as women, for women have discovered on asking questions of their husbands and brothers that some of them need enlightenment on subjects that it was taken for granted they knew all about as voters of the commonwealth. It has even been found out that sometimes men are a little hazy on points covered by the United States constitution or that they are not altogether clear as to the merits of various bills to be brought before the present Legislature.

This last is a matter about which many women feel that they themselves cannot afford to be indifferent, even if they have no vote. That is why there is a special department in the State Federation of Women's Clubs devoted to legislation, and that is why so many women's clubs have departments or committees of legislation in their own organizations. That is why, too, the Boston Equal Suffrage Association for Good Government has held three or four legislative conferences each winter and why it proposes to do the same thing this winter. The members feel that it is a matter of vital concern that they should know what bills are being considered at the State House in order that they may register their approval or disapproval of measures which affect the common welfare. And in learning how laws are made they believe that they are preparing themselves in a most practical way to help make the laws themselves when they get the opportunity.

The Massachusetts Women's Progressive Party Club, incorporated about one year ago, has a membership approaching 200 who are studying the party platform and keeping themselves informed, through speakers at monthly meetings, of ways in which they can advance the interests of their cause. They can tell exactly why they have allied themselves with the Progressive party and what the party stands for; they believe in its principles not because some one else does but because they have thought the matter over and become convinced that the principles are right.

## Legislation Watched

There is a study class in this club, and the club itself has three departments—labor, legislation and social service. The members of this club believe that

## PLAYWRITING ONE OF LOS ANGELES SCHOOL'S STUDIES

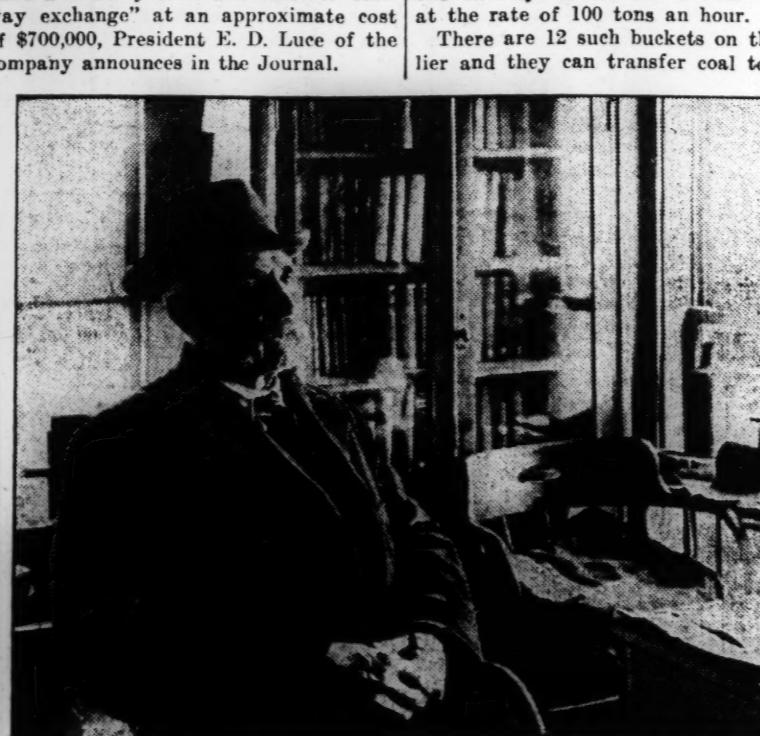
At Manual Arts High Several Plays by Pupils Have Been Produced on School Stage

LOS ANGELES, Cal.—Manual Arts high school is to have a course in playwriting this term, says the Tribune. Several plays written by students have been produced at the school in the past, but this year it is to be taught as a regular course. This class is but one of a number brought into existence with the revolutionizing of English instruction at the high school.

Under the new system, English will not be taught merely as a college preparatory subject but rather as a practical help. Among the classes to be started under the new method of teaching are: History and technic of drama, modern drama, significant modern books, development and technic of novel and short story, orations, essays, poetry, dramatics, journalism and short story writing.

## FUND STARTED FOR PONTIAC MUSEUM

DETROIT, Mich.—Daniel L. Davis, president of the Oakland County Pioneer and Historical Society, has donated \$5000 of a \$50,000 fund to be raised to erect a library and museum in the business section of Pontiac, the Free Press says. He proposes a business block, the revenue from which will make the library and museum self-sustaining. County records and relics are to be deposited there and a meeting place provided for various women's clubs and federations.



Capt. A. H. Norton, authority on sailors' taste in literature

# Theaters Offer Four Fine Attractions

## POPULAR SHAW COMEDY OPENS HERE MONDAY

Miss Margaret Anglin to Play Shakespeare at the Cort With New Style Pictorial Settings to Add to Effect

## MISS BURKE SERIOUS

With four attractions of the first interest to playgoers, the coming week is easily the most notable of the current season. "Fanny's First Play," which is Shaw's most popular comedy, comes to the Park theater for a run; Miss Margaret Anglin makes her first Shakespearean appearance here as Viola in "Twelfth Night" at the Cort; "Fine Feathers," a significant drama by Eugene Walter, comes to the Colonial with a cast of names such as no play has brought here this season; Miss Billie Burke brings "The Land of Promise" to the Hollis, revealing for the first time her powers as a serious actress appearing in the first comedy of serious tendency that W. Somerset Maugham has written. As if to keep up the pace, John Craig makes his second important production of the season at the Castle Square, "The Girl of the Golden West."

### FANNY'S FIRST PLAY

George Bernard Shaw's comedy, "Fanny's First Play," comes to the Park theater Monday evening with the prestige of a year's run in New York and two years in London. This comedy has been esteemed by some writers the finest of all Shaw's works. Others have voted it dull. Probably more than any of his other plays it calls for the understanding mood on the part of those who do not wholly like Shaw's methods, while admiring his salutary satirical insight into conventional shams. Objectors feel that he jabs the good and the bad indiscriminately with his vitriolic pen. Unequivocal Shaw admirers declare the play to provide them with an evening of sheer delight. The comedy is in an induction, three acts and an epilogue. The introduction shows an Irish gentleman of the old school who produces a play written by his daughter Fanny, and invites four leading London critics to appraise it. The play is a satire on parents who command obedience from their children instead of meriting deference, a satire on the "double standard" of behavior for boys and girls, and a satire on many things beside. In the epilogue the critics state their opinions according to the alleged bias of certain specific London theatrical reviewers, and Shaw, of course, lampoons them until they are a sorry crew.

The all-English cast embraces such well known players as Kate Carleton, who has been long on the stage and who spent 17 consecutive years with J. E. Toole and four years with Sir Johnstone Forbes-Robertson in "The Passing of the Third Floor Back"; Eva Leonard Boyne, daughter of Leonard Boyne, the well known English actor; Duke Musgrave, Jean Stirling, Katharine Pole, C. H. Crocker-King, who was associated with Ben Greet for a number of years and who has the reputation of having played nearly every male character in the Shakespearean repertoire; Claude Cains, Sidney Paxton, who appeared in "Charley's Aunt" in England over 1100 times; Herbert Dansey, Arnold Lucy, William Lewis Sealy, Gordon Ash, Vane Sutton-Vane, Walter Kingsford, Ivan Campbell, Spencer Geach and George Carr. Granville Barker produced the play.

### MISS ANGLIN IN SHAKESPEARE

Miss Margaret Anglin at last has escaped from the long line of emotional roles to which managers held her for years in such plays as "Mrs. Dane's Defense," "Zira" and "The Great Divide," and now has a chance to show her skill and charm as a comedienne in cheerful Shakespearean comedies. She is her own manager, so has made her own prompt books, and has sought, it is said, to star the play, not herself. She has sought to secure Elizabethan pace in the quick succession of scenes, and to this end has worked with Livingston Platt, whose pictorial settings in the simple new German style have been seen in Boston at the Castle Square theater, where Shakespeare was acted with 30 second waits between scenes and five minutes between acts. Thus Miss Anglin will be able to present a fuller and more rounded version of the play within three hours than the cumbersome stage scenery in general use today permits.

As Viola in "Twelfth Night," with which Miss Anglin will open her two weeks' engagement at the Cort Monday evening, she is said to give a performance full of wit and romantic charm, always human in its feminine caprice and tenderness. Fuller Mellish, often seen here in classic plays, is the Malvolio, Sidney Greenstreet the Sir Toby and Ian MacLaren the Orsino. Also in the cast are Miss Lillian Thurgate, Miss Ruth Boucalt, Wallace Widecomb, E. Y. Backus, Eric Blod, Harry Barfoot and others, all players of talent and experience. The first half of the week will be given over to "Twelfth Night," the second half to "The Taming of the Shrew." In this play Miss Anglin is said to act the very shrew indeed. Eric Blod is the Petruchio. Several performances of the second week will be devoted to "As You

Like It," and there will be repetitions of the plays of the first week.

### COLONIAL—"FINE FEATHERS"

Eugene Walter's drama, "Fine Feathers," which comes to the Colonial Monday evening for a fortnight, is a serious piece with amusing interludes, all based on the theme that a chemist of rather weak character though good intentions degenerates in conscience as a result of the temptation of graft. He weakens because of his wife's entreaties and demands for more money for self-adornment and for more expensive ways of living. He yields finally, under the added weight of a contractor's specious reasoning that ordinary cement is strong enough for a dam that is to be built in Mexico, and therefore the chemist has an excuse for certifying a lower grade of cement than the specifications call for, thus making an unearned profit for the tempter and the tempted, and enabling the wife to have her "fine feathers." The dam bursts and the chemist, conscience stricken, makes way with himself. The play is said to be a vivid criticism of a phase of human life of today, and to be finely acted by the unusual cast: Robert Edeson, Wilton Lackaye, Rose Coghlan, Max Figman, Florence Rockwell and Lydia Dickson.

### HOLLIS—MISS BILLIE BURKE

For the second time this season, Miss Billie Burke comes to Boston, opening a two weeks' engagement Monday evening at the Hollis street theater in "The Land of Promise," a comedy-drama of adventure by W. Somerset Maugham. Miss Burke plays a pretty and intelligent English girl who, disappointed in not receiving a legacy she had been promised, goes out to Manitoba, "the land of promise." There she lives with her married brother, but soon goes away as the wife of the hired man, so incessantly disagreeable is her sister-in-law. The rest of the play shows the refinement of the husband to a point where the girl is contented as his wife. This is Mr. Maugham's first serious comedy and gives Miss Burke a chance to show her mettle as something beside the frivolous kitten that her earlier plays have asked her to be. The good cast includes Lumsden Hare, Miss Marion Abbott, Shelley Hull, Miss Lillian Kingsbury, Thomas Reynolds, Norman Tharp, Barnett Parker, Henry Warwick, Gladys Morris, Mildred Orme, Leopold Lane.

### OTHER BOSTON INTERESTS

Belasco's romantic melodrama, "The Girl of the Golden West," will be the bill at the Castle Square theater next week, with Miss Mary Young as the girl of the old California mining camp who falls in love with an outlaw, scorns him, then marries him. There are exciting and pictorial incidents of a rough time along the way. Dick Johnson will be played by William Carleton, and most of



(Photo by I. M. Friedman, Chicago)

### ROBERT EDESON

Featured in cast of "Fine Feathers" at Colonial next week

the other members of the Craig stock company will be required by the long cast.

At popular prices, a fair performance of "The Tenderfoot," a musical comedy, is in prospect at the National theater next week.

E. M. Newman, traveler and lecturer, begins his annual engagement at Symphony hall next Friday evening and Saturday afternoon with a travel talk on "London Today." Motion pictures and colored views will illustrate the description of the play within three hours than the cumbersome stage scenery in general use today permits.

As Viola in "Twelfth Night," with which Miss Anglin will open her two weeks' engagement at the Cort Monday evening, she is said to give a performance full of wit and romantic charm, always human in its feminine caprice and tenderness. Fuller Mellish, often seen here in classic plays, is the Malvolio, Sidney Greenstreet the Sir Toby and Ian MacLaren the Orsino. Also in the cast are Miss Lillian Thurgate, Miss Ruth Boucalt, Wallace Widecomb, E. Y. Backus, Eric Blod, Harry Barfoot and others, all players of talent and experience. The first half of the week will be given over to "Twelfth Night," the second half to "The Taming of the Shrew." In this play Miss Anglin is said to act the very shrew indeed. Eric Blod is the Petruchio. Several performances of the second week will be devoted to "As You



(Photo by White, New York)

Miss Anglin planning Shakespere revivals to be seen here next week

## ARTISTRY A UNIVERSAL TEST FOR THEATRICAL ATTRACTIONS

William Gillette Says Day of Empty Farce is Over—  
Irish Players Have New Scenery—"Too Many Cooks" and "Along Came Ruth" Please New York

"Art is art because it is not nature."

This romanticist definition is generally accepted as something like a law by those who would write plays that make money, in this country at least.

This is Mr. Maugham's first serious comedy and gives Miss Burke a chance to show her mettle as something beside the frivolous kitten that her earlier plays have asked her to be. The good cast includes Lumsden Hare, Miss Marion Abbott, Shelley Hull, Miss Lillian Kingsbury, Thomas Reynolds, Norman Tharp, Barnett Parker, Henry Warwick, Gladys Morris, Mildred Orme, Leopold Lane.

Granting, then, that the American playwright, under the conditions of the American theater system of touring attractions, must sentimentalize his plot in order to succeed, let us consider a more universal quality that is needed to make the play of wide interest. In a word this quality may be refined as artistry—that is, the playwright, producer and actor must do their work well.

And it is evident to those who watch the theater closely that drama, comedy, farce or musical comedy that is competently written, competently produced and competently played is the attraction that succeeds. Artistry, then, is a standard for appraisal of a theater offering of any sort.

Here we find the reason for the success of "Within the Law." This drama is cunningly calculated to play upon mob instinct, and therefore deserves ethical criticism. The play is, however, very skilfully designed to entertain the average theater audience, and it is acted with an artistry that matches the clever mechanics of the play structure. Similarly "Under Cover" is a melodrama of mystery written and acted with a skill that delights. This element of artistry is what has been brought to bear on nature, distorting and aerating it with humor, achieving an entertaining theatrical effect, to be tested in terms of entertainment, not life.

"Jim's Marriage," which was seen at the Shubert this week is an example of how bad a play may be when it is minus artistry, though containing more real human elements than "Within the Law" and "Under Cover" put together. The trouble is that the real character elements used in the play have not been interpreted in terms of legitimate stage artistry, but of cheap vaudeville.

At the Toy theater on Monday, Tuesday and Thursday evenings and Thursday afternoon of next week there will be performances of Oscar Wilde's poetic fantasy, "The Happy Prince," by players from the Little theater, Chicago. In addition, Russell Churchill and Mrs. Charles Davis will appear in "An Episode from the Old Curiosity Shop," arranged for the stage by Mr. Churchill.

De Wolfe Hopper and a talented company come to the Shubert theater March 9 in a round of Gilbert and Sullivan operettas.

March 16 "The Poor Little Rich Girl," a fantastic comedy about children for their elders, comes to the Hollis street theater. The same evening "The Little Cafe," a musical comedy by McLellan and Caryl, comes to the Colonial for a run. "Bunty Pulls the Strings" and "Little Women" may return soon for engagements at the Boston theater at popular prices.

trust of good breeding in a poised com-  
moner with bad breeding in a group of embittered aristocrats.

### Stretching a Sketch

The writer of the unnamed farce at the Castle Square theater this week has the theatrical skill that the authors of "Jim's Marriage" lack, but he applies it to empty material of burlesque detective melodrama, material, moreover, that could be satisfactorily exploited in a 20-minute vaudeville sketch.

This is the second offering of the sort Mr. Craig has produced. The first was "Believe Me, Xantippe!" a farce which proved wanting when \$2 was asked for it.

The farce would have been worth the \$2 scale, if any farce is, had all four acts had the merit of the clever second act, in which Dolly captures a supposed highwayman and falls in love with him at the same time. Extracted from the surrounding piffle this act would make a good vaudeville sketch that should be good for several seasons.

### New Comedy of Ideas

William Gillette, long a leading play-  
wright, but of late years unproductive,  
has recently been lecturing to drama-  
leagues on his experiences and on his  
views of new phases of playwriting.

After seeing Barrie's "Legend of Leon-  
ora," Mr. Gillette said:

"Farce, which is to comedy what  
melodrama is to drama, realism without  
thought, is disappearing. I believe the  
old-time farce of arbitrary situations is  
gone, and that its place has been taken  
by the comedy of ideas, or the comedy  
that springs from a socially illuminat-  
ing idea. You can prove this for your-  
self if you will sit in any part of the  
Empire theater and listen to the  
laughter aroused by a perfect specimen  
of a comedy that springs from a fan-

tasie idea. Barrie knows that men and  
women get quickest to a mutual under-  
standing through their common sense  
of humor; equal rights for the sexes  
will not be brought about by warlike  
tricks, but by laughter.

"To my view the real legend of Bar-  
rie's play about Leonora is that it is  
easier for women to get votes and all  
other kinds of 'rights' than to be lovable,  
but that the woman who is lovable  
has more right than the chancello-  
r in the highest court in England.

"I recommend 'The Legend of Leon-  
ora' to all young writers as a perfect  
model of comedy developed out of timely  
current ideas. If I were bold enough,  
I should like to recommend 'The Legend  
of Leonora' to all women who wish to  
vote, as a perfect proof that fine comedy  
and the use of a fine sense of humor  
is the high road for the only worth-  
while equality of the sexes—namely, in-  
tellectual equality. And if I were still  
bolder, I should urge American women  
to get sufficiently acquainted with  
Leonora in Mr. Barrie's legendary play  
for them to realize that the woman who  
wins is not the woman who uses senti-  
ment as her weapon, but rather her  
sense of humor.

"It was during my ups and downs  
through New England about a month  
ago that I first learned of 'The Legend  
of Leonora,' as it happened in the nick  
of time for me, for I was in search of  
a good prescription for plays that will  
live forever, and I found it the night I  
read Mr. Barrie's legend. And it is  
this—the great plays are the plays with  
prescriptions. 'The Legend of Leonora'  
is a play with a prescription. It says  
to everybody who hears it, especially  
to the women—Don't agitate for rights,  
but exercise your wits; for the product  
of wits is wit, which is knowledge; and  
knowledge is power." And may all the  
powers that be help us men when women  
realize what Leonora knows."

### Irish Players' New Scenery

The Irish players, who are now in  
Chicago, have been experimenting for the  
past three years with the theories of  
Gordon Craig, achieving some really  
beautiful things, as in "The Countess  
Cathleen," seen in Boston last season,  
and in a simpler form in "The Rising of  
the Moon." Of the latest experiments,  
Leanno Robinson, the manager, gave the  
Chicago Post the following account:

"I think that we from the Abbey theater  
solved the question of cottage interiors  
long ago to our own satisfaction,  
and find that for most of our present  
plays the brown cottage set is suitable  
and pleasing (varying it now again with  
a set in gray or in some plain color)  
but with our exterior scenes and with  
scenes for our poetic plays we have not  
been so happy. Our scenes were either  
elaborate and tricky to tour, or else  
were conventional and unpleasing.

"It was Gordon Craig who showed us  
the way out. Three years ago he gave us  
permission to use in Ireland his pat-  
ented invention of screens of various  
sizes with which you can build up scenes  
of beauty, a grandeur, a simplicity  
hitherto impossible. We are not allowed  
to take the screens with us when we  
leave Ireland, but they have taught us  
the lesson of straight lines and right  
angles.

"This winter Mr. Yeats made a design  
for something which I think I may call  
an inner proscenium. It is perfectly sim-  
ple, perfectly rectangular; it is like two  
match boxes set on end, with a third  
laid across the top, and in each standing  
match box is a door. The color a drab  
gray which barely arrests the eye.

Round the stage we hang a gray blue  
cyclorama cloth; we put a big cross in  
the middle of the stage, and the first act  
of 'The Well of Saints' is set and the  
door on the left hand side leads to the  
church. We take off the cross and put a  
well in its place, a small piece of hillside  
scenery at the back, a bunch of red light  
in the church door, and there is Timmy's  
forge and the scene for the second act.

"This winter Mr. Yeats made a design  
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match boxes set on end, with a third  
laid across the top, and in each standing  
match box is a door. The color a drab  
gray which barely arrests the eye.

"This is the idea—to let the building  
of the comedy show the building of a

Versatile Setting

"We hang a gray cloth close to this  
inner proscenium, put a hooded fireplace  
against it, and have the first scene for  
'The Caravans,' and by taking away the  
gray cloth and putting a grating in its  
place transform the scene to a prison  
for the second act. With a flight of  
steps between the doors we have 'The  
King's Threshold.' With a wall and two  
steps 'The Rising of the Moon.'

"In word, half the bother of scenery  
has departed, swept away with the lumber  
of false curtain proscenium wings,  
green forest pieces, painted shadows and  
all the vulgarities that have degraded  
the stage for generations. We are free  
now to play with the lighting of the  
scenes, for it is a flood of light that  
will make that cyclorama cloth the



(Photo by Unity Photo Co., New York)

MISS EVA LEONARD BOYNE  
Starring in "Fanny's First Play" at  
Park theater next week

terly moribund and gloomy to be used  
as the setting for one of those light  
little trifles of Mr. Maeterlinck, says the  
New York Tribune.

But Ruth came along in the person of  
the charming Irene Fenwick, playing  
for a change, the role of a sweet girl  
graduate who has no place to go. Things  
began to pick up at once, and from the  
very moment she strolled into Putnam  
Hubbard's furniture store and just  
brought him to give her a job as clerk,  
Oldport, Me., commenced making noise  
like a town yearning to be a city.

Holman Day, an author familiar with  
New England types, has taken the suc-  
cessful French play, "La Demoiselle Du  
Magasin" and transplanted or rewritten  
it into a very un-French, but none the  
less amusing, New England comedy.

Some of the talky scenes might be cut  
but there is some clever character draw-  
ing in the dialogue and plenty of good  
fun.

Israel Putnam Hubbard is particularly  
good, as he is played by James Brad-  
bury. Israel is a furniture dealer whose  
forefathers "fit with Washington." Ruth  
puts ginger into his business, boosts  
the town into a full-fledged city and makes  
him rich.

"Too Many Cooks"

Frank Craven, who will be remem-  
bered as Jimmy Gilley in "Bought and  
Paid For," is author of "Too Many  
Cooks," produced in New York this  
week. The Cooks are the nine close  
relatives of the heroine, Alice Cook. The  
Times says:

"It is a novel two-story comedy in  
the suburbs, and on the framework of  
his idea Mr. Craven has placed some  
exceptionally amusing dialogue. It is  
as shrewd, as slangy and as true as a  
fable," by George Ade. And it is just  
about as dramatic.

# Felix Weingartner Conducts "Otello"

Visiting Music Director Begins Engagement at Opera House With Mme. Weingartner, Mr. Zenatello and Scotti Singing

## REVIVAL APPLAUSED

Making their first appearance of the season, Felix Weingartner, conductor, and Mme. Weingartner, soprano, took part in a revival of Verdi's "Otello" at the Boston opera house on Friday evening, both winning the hearty applause of a large audience. The occasion was distinguished by a visitor from the Metropolitan opera as well as by two newcomers from Europe, Mr. Scotti assisting in the baritone role. The cast was as follows: Otello, Mr. Zenatello; Iago, Mr. Scotti; Desdemona, Mme. Weingartner; Emilia, Miss Leveroni; Cassio, Mr. Pini; Roderigo, Mr. Fusco; Lodovico, Mr. Marzocchi; Montano, Mr. Pulicci; herald, Mr. Tortorici.

Though he had but a day's rehearsal with the company Mr. Weingartner succeeded in making an individual reading of the music of "Otello." The orchestra played with a general mildness of tone, with a balance of choir volumes and with a clarity of solo voices that it has not attained since the distinguished interpreter had it in charge a year ago. The orchestra proved the most responsive department of the company. The chorus did not show any remarkable sign of benefit from its brief rehearsing under a new hand. The three principal artists were at all points admirable in their singing and the tenor and baritone were certainly as strong in their impersonations as opera artists have ever been in portraying Shakespeare's men on the Boston stage. The characters of Othello and of Iago do not have the impressiveness interpreted through song and the low-power pantomime of opera that they have in spoken drama. Singing declamation of Italian paraphrase of English text and orchestral comment on dialogue and action do not have the potency of Elizabethan vocabulary and rhetoric for defining character and for pointing situation.

Mme. Weingartner returns with a deepened voice, one farther removed from soprano than before in quality, yet not incapable of executing plaintively the music of Desdemona. It is a voice of remarkable beauty as a tone color in association with orchestra. It is more interesting in this respect than in portraying subtle features of character. It is a voice of music rather than a voice of speech. Mme. Weingartner is an actress of no ordinary abilities, yet her vocal gifts are those of the concert singer rather than those of the operatic heroine. The tone is constant in color and it makes no sacrifices to word formation and to verbal emphasis.

The Flonzaley string quartet gives its last concert in Jordan hall on the evening of March 12, playing Dvorak's quartet in C major, Bach's suite for cello and Beethoven's quartet in E minor.

The Kneisel quartet gives its last concert of the season in Steinert hall on the evening of March 17.

Miss Gertrude Marshall, violinist, appears in recital in Jordan hall on the evening of March 19.

Concerts are announced at Steinert hall as follows: March 5, evening, Gertrude Belcher Trio, assisted by Mr. Ferri, viola player; March 9, afternoon, piano recital by Richard Platt; March 18, evening, violin recital by J. Barbara Warner, assisted by Charles Strong, pianist.

New England Conservatory concerts are announced as follows: Jordan hall March 5, evening, Conservatory orchestra, Wallace Goodrich conducting, Kurt Fischer assisting; Recital hall, March 6, evening, recital of music for two pianos by Miss Mae Cotton and Miss Wilhelmina Cotton.

The Hoffman string quartet, Messrs. Hoffmann, Bak, Rissland and Barth, give their second concert in Jacob Sleeper hall on the evening of March 9, presenting Mozart's quartet in E flat major, Foote's theme with variations and Franck's piano quintet. The assisting pianist will be Heinrich Gebhardt.

Miss Elizabeth Dodge, soprano, gives a recital in Jordan hall on the evening of March 3, with Carl Webster, cellist, Alfred DeVoto, pianist, and William L. Bates, organ, assisting.

Mme. Alma Gluck, soprano, appears in Symphony hall on the afternoon of March 15, giving a program in association with Harold Bauer, pianist.

The Longy Club of wind-instrument players gives its third concert in Jordan hall on the evening of March 4, presenting a program of three "first time" works, as follows: Strube, quintet for flute, oboe, clarinet, horn and bassoon; Loeffel, sonata for flute, oboe and piano; Juon, chamber symphony, op. 27, for violin, viola, cello, oboe, clarinet, horn, bassoon and piano. Three of the associates of the club members in the Boston Symphony orchestra, Messrs. Theodorowicz, Rissland and Keller, string players, will assist in the Juon number.

Mme. Melba, soprano, makes her first appearance at the Boston opera house this season at the matinee of March 7 in Puccini's "Bohème." The repertory of the coming week at the opera house is as follows:

Monday, "Don Giovanni," with Mmes.

Destinn, Amsden and Nielsen and Messrs. Tanington, Marceau, Ludikar and Marzocchi; Mr. Weingartner conducting.

Wednesday, first production of Gounod's "Romeo and Juliette," with Miss Nielsen and Messrs. Muratore, Danges and Marceau; Mr. Strong conducting.

Friday, "Meistersinger," with Mme. Weingartner and Messrs. Lafitte, Leonhardt, Ludikar and Wronski, the last-named making his first appearance as Pogner. Mr. Weingartner conducting.

Saturday afternoon, "Bohème," with Mmes. Melba and Beriza and Messrs. Lafitte and Danges; evening popular-priced performance, "The Jewels of the Madonna," with Mmes. Amsden and Gay and Messrs. Zenatello and Blanchard. Mr. Marzocchi will conduct both the Saturday representations.

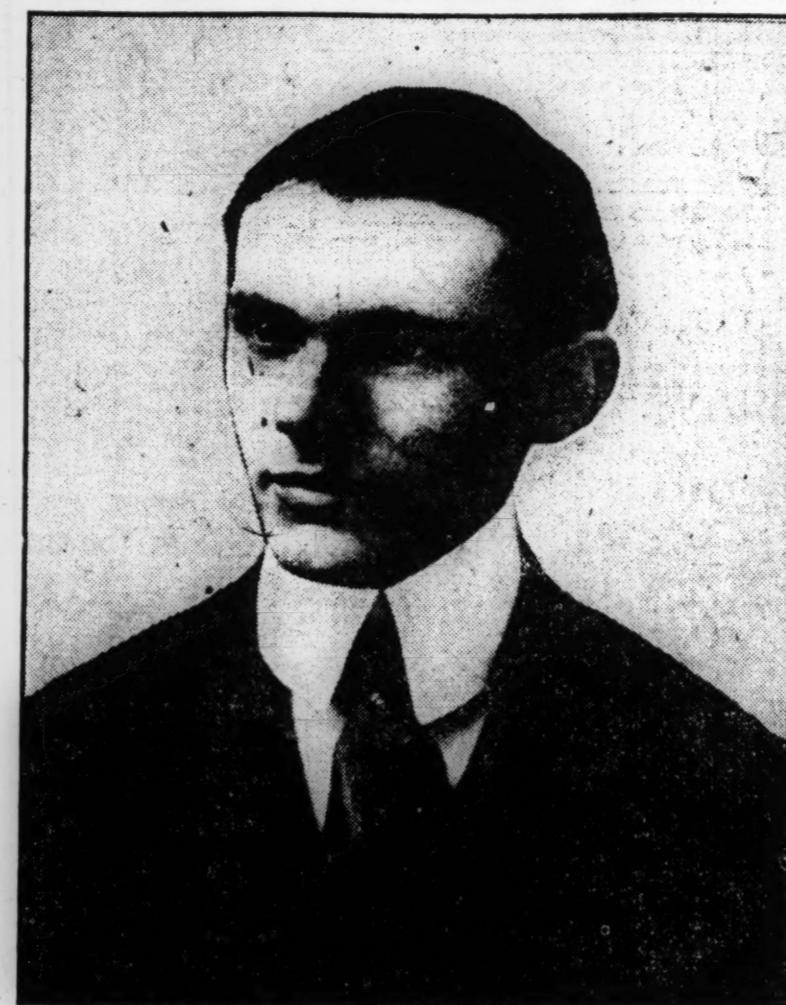
Felix Weingartner, Mme. Weingartner, Mme. Scotti, Miss Galli and Messrs. Ludikar and Danges will appear in Jordan hall on the afternoon of March 10, giving a concert for the benefit of the South End music school. Mme. Weingartner will present songs with Mr. Weingartner as accompanist and the other singers will interpret works from their repertoires with Mr. Strong accompanying. Miss Galli will give a group of solo dances. The concert has been arranged through the cooperation of the president and the director of the opera company.

Florencio Constantino, tenor of the Boston Opera Company, sings in Madison Square Garden, New York, in a popular festival, which opens next Tuesday evening and extends through the week. Miss Bori and Mme. Freymstadt of the Metropolitan Opera house and the violinist, Mr. Ysaye, will also take part.

There will be a municipal orchestral concert at William E. Russell school, Dorchester, on the evening of March 3 at 8 o'clock, with Louis C. Elson, lecturer; Miss Margaret Louden Shepherd, contralto, and Herman Hecker, violinist, assisting. The program: Overture to "Fidelio," Beethoven; "Arabesque," Debussy; recitative and aria from the opera "Les Huguenots," Meyerbeer; allegro con grazia from the "Symphony Pathétique," Tchaikovsky; solo for violoncello, "Souvenir de Spa," Servais; prelude, Jarnefelt; vocal selection, "A Song of Thanksgiving," Alltisen; fantasia on themes from "Mefistofele," Boito.

An orchestral concert will be given at Ford hall on the evening of March 5, with Mr. Elson, Mrs. Victoria Johnson McNally, soprano, and William Howard, violinist, assisting. The program: Overture to "Fidelio," Beethoven; large from the "New World Symphony," Dvorak; aria from "Samson and Delilah," Saint-Saëns; allegro con grazia from the "Symphony Pathétique," Tchaikovsky; solo for violin, "Faust Fantasie," Sarasate; barcarole from "Les contes d'Hoff-

## COMPOSER TO PRODUCE SYMPHONY



(Photo by E. Chickering, Boston)

Otto Urack will interpret his own work

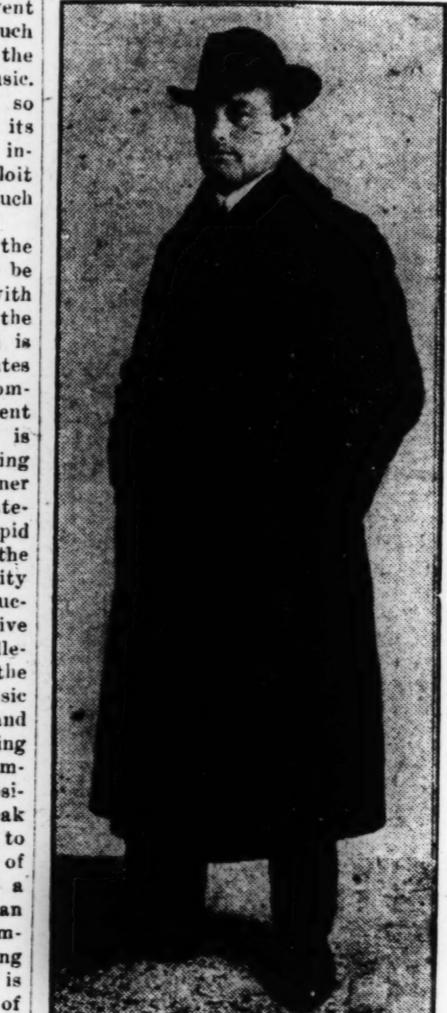
Otto Urack, known for the past two seasons as assistant conductor of the Symphony orchestra and as one of the two solo violoncello players of the organization, will present himself at the public rehearsal of March 6 and at the concert of March 7 as a composer, when he will conduct from manuscript his symphony in E major, a work he has written since he came to Boston.

"I used the key of E," explained Mr. Urack in talking at his house with a Monitor caller, "because that is a tonality of sunshines and high color. It is the key that symphony composers, particularly those of classic days, neglected, but it is one that just suited my feeling. When I came to America I was earnestly considering the idea of composing an opera, for I had been hard at work as an opera conductor and I was deeply interested in the stage. But when I joined the Symphony orchestra my thoughts turned at once from that to the composition of a work in one of the concert forms. When I had opportunity to direct the orchestra I was so impressed with its brilliant and sonorous playing that I determined to write something or it. I felt that the most appropriate sentiment to express through such a wealth of tone was that of joy. And I at once began to sketch a symphony. I finished the sketch in a short time and had my work in shape to play on the piano in January of last year. I started to write the orchestration and worked at it for the rest of the season and during the summer, finishing it in October, 1913. I scored the last two movements and the trio of the scherzo during vacation in Germany. The rest of it I scored here."

The E major symphony is in strict classic form and is not written to a program. "There was something in me," commented Mr. Urack, "as he went to the piano and opened the autograph score of his work, "to which I had to give sound and life. It was not anything in book, picture or nature that started me writing. I had an impulse to express myself in melody and I went ahead. Long and flowing themes, such as sing well in the solo voices of the orchestra, are my preference in music. Harmony I like well, but not, as so many composers of today do, for its own sake. Orchestral writers are inclined, according to my view, to exploit their theoretical knowledge too much and to neglect melodic idea."

Mr. Urack's work, as he turned the pages and played it over, proved to be in the regular four movements, with the slow movement second and the scherzo third. The opening division is the longest, requiring about 18 minutes in performance. The scherzo is comparatively short and the final movement is compact. Thematic development is carried out extensively in the opening allegro, according to the usual manner of symphony writers. But direct statement—concise paragraphing and rapid marshaling of thoughts characterize the second half of the composition. Unity is attained by the systematic introduction throughout the piece of a motive which serves as first theme of the allegro. This is something more than the motto type of theme which the classic composers availed themselves of and something less than the characterizing melody with which the writers of symphonic poems have held their compositions together. It is inclined to speak up at moments of transition and to serve as bridge from one group of thoughts to the next. It is thus a means of artistic economy rather than of musical mechanics. It gives the impression that the composer is sticking to his main point but not that he is arbitrarily riveting all the portions of his work into a structural whole.

The first movement is characterized by the mood defined in Italian terminology as appassionato. The high point of the development comes when the two main themes are worked together with a third theme, the double quartet of



(Photo reproduced by permission of Boston Opera Company)

PAOLO LUDIKAR

Bass to reappear as Don Juan's squire, Lopopella, and as Walther's champion in song, Hans Sachs

Orchestra Matinee Audience Enthusiastic Over Mahler Fifth Symphony, Listening to It for Second Time Under Mr. Muck

## WAGNER "IDYL" HEARD

Mahler's fifth symphony in C sharp minor, played for the second time this season, was the principal number on the program of the Symphony orchestra rehearsal on Friday afternoon. Its interpretation under the baton of Karl Muck held the attention of the house even closer than when it was given in the early part of the winter and there was such enthusiastic hand-clapping at the close that the players had to stand not only once but twice. The conductor himself joined in with the audience in applauding the artists, disclaiming the credit of the performance himself. There was but one other number on the program, the "Siegfried Idyl," and the playing of this was attended with the usual acclaim of Dr. Muck's Wagnerian selections.

There is now no question about the favor of Mahler with the Boston orchestral public. His music has won a place in the affections of Symphony concert listeners as firm apparently as that which the music of Richard Strauss held a few years ago. It would be an interesting contribution to social knowledge if somebody should carefully study and ascertain just what difference it makes in the artistic world that the Boston public has given its approval to the composer. Mahler's work was presented last season at the Symphony concerts doubtless for the reason that it was regarded by the conductor as good for the public to know. The enlightenment of Bostonians in the modern orchestral repertory would be incomplete without a performance of this vast composition, which had been presented to them but once before and then incompletely. Now, that they have heard it in two successive years and twice in the present year at general request, it would be a significant piece of information for somebody to bring in, whether the record of performances and their acclaim make any impression outside of Boston and the cities of the Symphony orchestra circuit.

The adagio is in D flat major and begins softly in the brass choir. Presently the violins enter. In the second part two solo violins and harmonium are heard. There is a return to the first theme, the strings taking in their upper range the melody which the horns had in tenor compass. Later the full orchestra presents it. There follows, by way of review, a passage in which first and second themes are worked together. The coda introduces a new idea. Themes of the first movement reappear softly at the close.

The scherzo, in E minor, three quarter time, is brilliant, swift and playful. It contains a trio with a singing theme which is constantly interrupted. One voice after another tries to take it up but is not allowed to carry it through, and true is declared by a general return to the scherzo.

The last movement opens presto appassionato, and there are two themes.

In the middle of the movement all the ideas of the symphony are assembled

and toward the close the principal melody of the first movement is heard in the low voices as a sort of hymn. There is a sonorous close.

The program which Dr. Muck has chosen for the pension fund concert of the Symphony orchestra on the afternoon of March 8 in Symphony hall consists of Wagnerian selections, as follows: Introduction to third act and dance of the apprentices from "Meistersinger"; Fichter's arrangement of portions of "Siegfried" and "Goetterdaemmerung"; "Tannhauser" overture, "Lohengrin" prelude, "Siegfried Idyl" and "Kaisermarsch."

## MUSIC FESTIVAL AT VIENNA MADE TRIENNIAL EVENT

Mme. Julia Culp gives a recital in Jordan hall on the afternoon of March 5, presenting songs as follows: Shubert, "Suleika" (two numbers), "Haidenroeslein," "Der Schiffer," "Der Musensohn"; Carpenter, "Go Lovely Rose," "The Cock Shall Crow," "When I Bring to You," "The Sleep that Flits"; arr. Weckerlin, "Pauvre Jacques," "Lison dormait," "Tendre musette," "Mennet," "Wolf," "Gesang Weyla's," "Und willst du," "Mausfallenspruechlein," "Er ist's."

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Special to the Monitor

VIENNA, Austria.—A meeting has lately been held in Vienna at which it was decided to make the Vienna music week triennial. The first attempt to hold a music week was made in 1912, and the festival was most, successful. It has now been decided to repeat it in 1915, during the second half of June, and it is expected that the attendance will be very large. The last time a music week was held endeavors were made to prevent the audience being composed entirely of Viennese, in order that visitors from other parts of the world should get a chance of hearing the best Vienna music. In spite of this the Viennese contrived to purchase the greater number of the tickets for their own use, and to fill up the seats which should have been left for visitors.

The program for the Mozart festival for 1914 has already been arranged, and the festival at Salzburg commences on Aug. 12. Concerts will be given by the Vienna Philharmonic Society and by the Busch quartet. Dr. Karl Muck, Arthur Nikisch and Paul Graener will conduct, whilst Lilli Lehmann, Geraldine Farrar, Johanna Gadski, Forstel, Farrar, Johanna Gadski, Forstel, and others will sing. A performance of Gluck's "Orpheus" will be given by a company from the Darmstadt court theater and will take place in the Mirabell open-air theater. The Vienna court opera will also send a company to Salzburg, who will give "Die Entfhrung," Frau Selma Kurz-Halban, known as the Viennese nightingale, and Frau Gutheil-Schoder and Picaver taking the leading parts, and Herr Franz Schalk conducting.

FIRE CHIEFS' MEETING DATE SET

NEW ORLEANS—Oct. 20 to 23, 1914, inclusive, has been set as the date for holding the convention of the International Fire Chiefs Association by the directors' committee, the Picayune announces.

## PHILATELISTS FORM CLUB

KANSAS CITY, Mo.—A meeting was held recently at the Densmore hotel to organize a club of stamp collectors, the Star reports. There are several hundred collectors in Kansas City.

## PAOLO LUDIKAR

Bass to reappear as Don Juan's squire, Lopopella, and as Walther's champion in song, Hans Sachs

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## PORLAND, ORE., MUNICIPAL COURT HAS PUBLIC DEFENDER

PORLAND, Ore.—Municipal Judge Stevenson has begun his experimental schemes of a public defender in his court, the Journal announces.

For the first week or 10 days Attorney Henry L. Lyons, in the office of Attorney Arthur Langhuth, president of the Multnomah Bar Association, will be the defender. It will be his business to go among the men an hour before court convenes and offer his services free to persons unable to hire an attorney.

After Attorney Lyons' period of service has run out another attorney will be selected from a list submitted by President Langhuth of the bar association.

Already many attorneys have volunteered their services for the work. Later, a permanent scheme will be established.

In expressing his views on the new work, Attorney Lyons says:

"The police department, charged with the duty of detecting and prosecuting crime, must necessarily limit its activities to bringing before the courts persons charged with crime and the evidence to sustain the charge.

"The court can act only on the evidence before it, and if the person charged with an offense has been unable to obtain a lawyer, or to consult with

his friends as to his defense, the result must, in many instances, be that either no defense at all is made, or a very weak and inadequate defense is offered.

"It seems to me that if some one could see these people before they are brought into the courtroom and ascertain whether or not they have their witnesses on hand, if they have any, or if they are ready for trial, he could be of great assistance to them.

"Of course, where a prisoner has the means to employ a lawyer to defend him, he should be advised to hire any lawyer he chooses, or to ask the court to appoint one for him. The public defender should act only for those who are unable to secure a lawyer.

"In taking up the work of public defender I hope to be able to assist Judge Stevenson in getting at the real merits of the cases, as well as to help some of those who are brought before him."

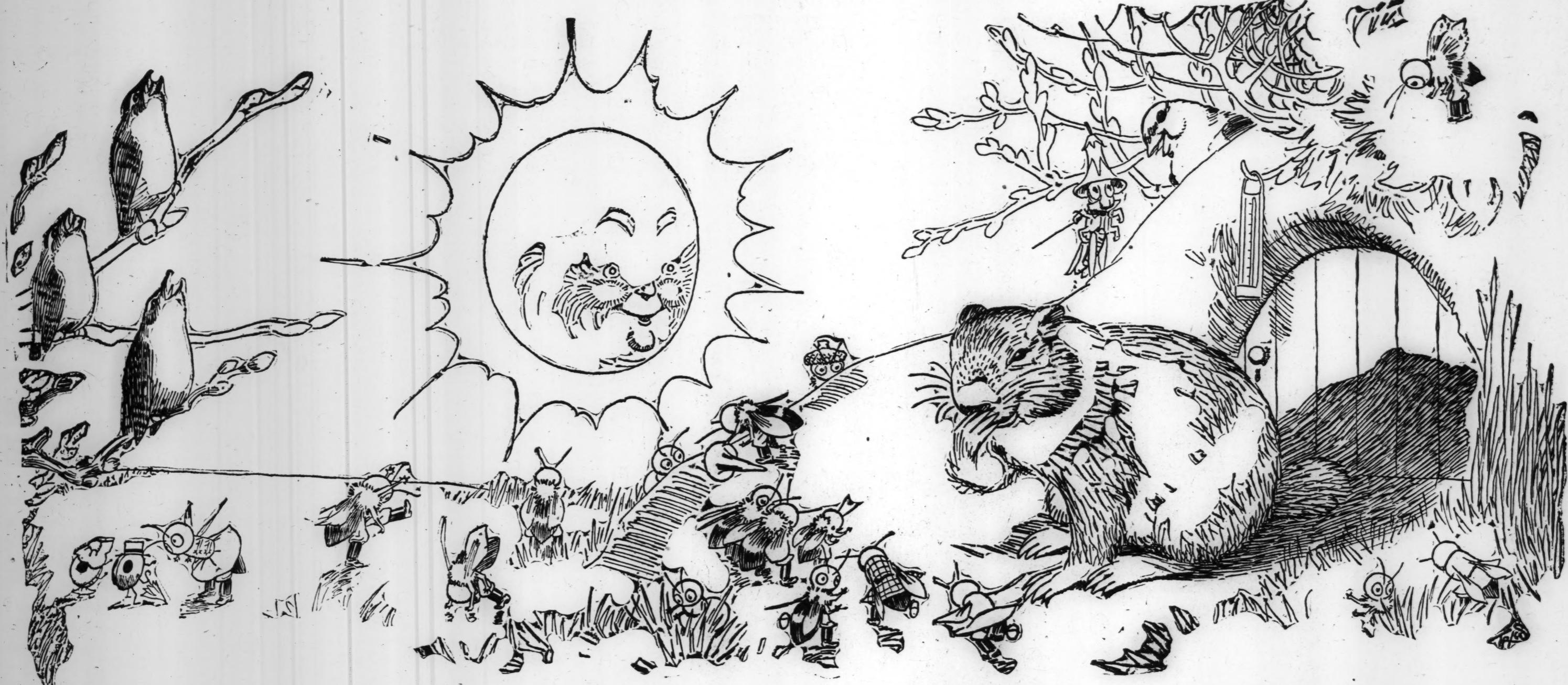
ONLY ONE WOMAN VOTES

BELLEVILLE, Ill.—Two hundred and seventy-four votes cast in the recent primary election cost Belleville just about \$2.50 apiece. One precinct did not cast a single ballot, says the Record. One woman cast a Socialist

## THE CHILDREN'S PAGE

DRAWINGS BY  
FLOYD TRIGGS

## THE BUSYVILLE BEES

RHYMES BY  
M. L. BAUM

The Busyville Bees heard the funniest thing—  
That Ground Hog's the fellow who knows when it's spring;  
To know when it's spring, is a knowledge surprising;  
Says Buzz, "That is lore I should like to be wise in."

"The Ground Hog," folks say, with an air of bravado,  
"Comes out of his house, and beholding his shadow,  
Knows springtime six weeks away—what a joke!  
So he runs back inside." (Why not give him a poke?)

For if he stays out, then the spring time has come;  
Says Buzz, "Let's go visit this chap at his home.  
We'll beg him to sit in the sunshine and bask him,  
So spring will come quicker—let's all go and ask him."

"DO YOU know when spring's come?" they shout all together;  
"Are YOU the wise chap that's foretelling the weather?"  
The Ground Hog grinned broadly—an eighth of a mile—  
Then he covered his mouth up, excusing his smile.

The bees kindly chuckle at hearing the pun  
(They laugh so politely, encouraging one);  
But Hop lifts his brows, say an inch and a half,  
That any should think such a joke worth a laugh.

The birds on the twigs that were budding laughed too,  
The tale is a myth, as they very well knew;  
So they sang all in chorus, "The spring comes in due time;  
The Sun is the person who tells you the true time."

But Sun only beamed at each frolicsome bee;  
And answered, "It always is summer to me;  
I just keep on beaming, the year round and round.  
No coldness or darkness I ever have found."

And so the bees come to the pleasant conclusion,  
That spring's ever here, when our eyes we are using;  
"There always are flowers," says Buzz, "I know that,  
If only in flow'r shops and Betty's best hat."

Just then the two Polka Dots came into view  
And said, "Mister Woodchuck, pray how do you do?"  
Said May with a laugh, as she welcomed each Dot,  
"Why, that's Mister Ground Hog, or so we all thought."

"I'm really quite famous—two names I can boast;  
I'm Ground Hog or Woodchuck," responded their host;  
"Because, at the slightest excuse, it is said,  
I always would chuck myself back into bed."

READER FIGURES OUT AND  
EXPLAINS DOMINO PUZZLE

## WHY?

The domino puzzle in the Monitor," says one of its readers, "challenged me to learn the secret of the trick."

As stated in the Monitor, the one doing the trick spread the dominoes on a table, and declared that, if they were matched in a straight line, he could tell what number would be at each end. To enable him to do this, he concealed one of the dominoes (not double), in his hand. In case it was a 5-3 domino, the numbers 5 and 3 would appear at the ends of the line.]

The reader continues: "After several hours of covering sheets of paper with rows and rows of figures—all useless—I found the key. Like all supposed mysteries, it is very simple—after the light enters."

"The one who presented this domino puzzle seemed to think the 'reason why' hidden in abstract mathematics. It may be; but I believe that the foregoing tells the practical part of the 'why.'"

## CORRECT ENGLISH

Query—Can the word "woods" be used correctly with the singular verb as well as the plural, as distinguishing one cluster? Are the following sentences grammatically correct? "The shooting in this wood is good"; "The woods is full of game"; "These woods is the largest of all the woods."

"Suppose we have played thus: 2-6; 6-4 as our start. We can now play any of the remaining fours (4-0, 4-1, 4-2, 4-3, or 4-5) at one end, or any of the remaining twos (2-0, 2-1, 2-2, 2-3, 2-4, or 2-5) at the other.

"Inspection shows that we have exactly three possible joinings of each sort, as for example, three pairs of ones, three pairs of blanks, etc. Take the sixes, thus: 2-6: 6-4, 3-6: 6-5, 1-6: 6-0. Now, a 4-3 and a 5-1 will properly join these pairs of sixes into a complete line; and with a 2-0 the outer ends could be joined, making a complete circle.

"In laying down the 21 dominoes in a line, one does not, at first perceive that they can all be laid in a complete circle, without a break in the pairs. There will always be just three pairs of blanks, three pairs of sixes, and so on—no matter how they may be arranged or rearranged.

"And this solves the mystery of the secret domino which tells its possessor what each end of the line reads. If the line were made into an incomplete

## WHY?

Why do men raise their hats? When a gentleman raises his hat he does it simply as a mark of respect, but the custom originated long ago in the time when men wore heavy armor. When knights went to war (and that seemed their chief business), they wore heavy steel armor from head to toe, to protect them from the spear thrusts of the enemy. The head and face also were covered, with a place to breathe through and two little holes to see through. The only way one knight could be distinguished from another was by the plume on his hat or the crest he wore, each family having its own particular mark.

Naturally when a knight came into a castle he took off, for comfort, the armor covering his head, and so originated the idea of tipping the hat, which in this day has become a common mark of respect to ladies.—Ex-change.

## QUEER DOINGS

Did you ever see—  
A sword fish or a stone fence?  
A bottle fly or a bed spring?  
A star fish or ink stand?  
A clock spring or a cow slip?  
A band box or a cat nap?  
And did you ever hear—  
The shoe blow its horn?  
A hare bell ring or  
A birch bark,  
A pillow tick, or a  
Tree top hum?  
And did you ever, ever see—  
A board walk or a mill race?  
Butter fly and the dish mop?  
Corns prick up its ears or a potato wipe its eyes?

A clock wring its hands or a table cross its legs?—What to Do.

## LITTLE PROBLEM

107. A man gave his note for a certain sum at 5 per cent simple interest. At the end of 12 years the note amounted to \$800. What was the original note?

Answer to Little Problem No. 106—  
Mrs. Jones had only one guest to provide for. Her husband had invited his father's brother-in-law, Smith, who was his brother's father-in-law, because Mrs. Jones' brother had married Smith's daughter, and his father-in-law's brother, because he had himself married Smith's niece, and also his brother-in-law's father, as Mrs. Jones' sister married Smith's brother.—New York World.

## NEW NAME

A group of little folks were guessing what was inside an old pillow they had found. After several had guessed, the youngest little boy, aged three and a half, exclaimed:

"Why, don't you know what that's filled with? Why, that's filled with hen leaves."—Delineator.

MOTTO OF THE BOY SCOUTS IS  
"ONE GOOD TURN EVERY DAY"

During the second week in February the 300,000 Boy Scouts of America and the 7000 men who are their scout masters celebrated the fourth anniversary of the founding in America of one of the most remarkable organizations of modern times, says the New York Times. Throughout the length and breadth of the land these 300,000 lads are formed into troops and patrols, each with its leader.

From the national headquarters in the Fifth avenue building, New York, James E. West, chief executive scout, sent to all scout masters a carefully arranged program for the anniversary week.

The first thing after arising each morning, for example, each scout was urged to do

what is termed an individual good turn;

that is, to perform some definite act of kindness or helpfulness that he would not ordinarily do.

Every day of the anniversary week the scouts made a special effort at the individual good turn, and in addition

each afternoon when school was over

the program provided for troop good turn, by which is meant that the scouts working together as troops or patrols

carried out some effort for the community as a whole—cleaning up and

burning the trash of a certain ill-kept

district of the town or city; putting

school playgrounds in order for the com-

ing spring; or doing any one of a score

of helpful things needed in one neighbor-

hood or another. At the various

meetings no word was spoken which

indicated military prowess, much less

war; for the Boy Scouts of America

have nothing to do with such matters

except to discourage them.

Since the time when it was placed

on a permanent footing, just four years

ago, the Boy Scouts of America have

grown by leaps and bounds. Today

there are more than 300,000 scouts in

the whole country, but only 7000 scout

masters, and the need for more men to

help develop and guide boys is growing

keener month by month. Those active

in the enterprise are convinced that if

the value of the movement was under-

stood by American men there would be

70,000 volunteer scout masters instead

of 7000.

The activities of the scouts can hardly

be touched upon, so varied and com-

prehensive are they. Work in gymnasiums,

hikes in the country, experience in build-

ing shelters in the woods, cooking plain

food, finding edible roots, berries, etc.,

NO SEATS OR DESKS AND NO  
"SILENCE" IN THIS SCHOOL

Complete freedom from restraint is the actual planting, cultivating and harvesting at the other seasons, the garden remains the center of the children's interest and activity. Arithmetic, spelling, etc., are not taught as subjects, but only as the need for them arises in connection with the activities of home and garden. Laying out the garden involves arithmetic and even geometry, both of which are absorbed by the children without effort.

Mrs. Browne began her work several years ago, and the Rock Hill school is an "experimental" school, where it is hoped to learn what kind of a school is best adapted to the country.

The school building is a farmhouse, with rooms fitted up as sitting rooms, kitchen and workshop. A large veranda surrounding the house is used for the midday meal, which is served by the pupils at the school, and for other purposes. There is plenty of ground about the school, including space for a large garden. The garden is the center about which instruction revolves. From the study of soil and seed in the winter time to the

making of towels for use at the school naturally develops new words having to do with sewing and many other things. And so on. Words and numbers are given the children only as the need for them develops, and then with as little formality as possible. The whole idea is for the children to find out things, if possible, without being told.

The children in this rural school are not assigned to "classes" and "periods," as in the traditional school. A visitor will see one group working in the garden, another group in the kitchen at a cooking task, and still another doing "numbers" or reading with the teacher in her room.

## MONITOR BOOK OF GAMES

## COBS

This has been revised from an old game. A basketball is used and half of the players form a circle. The other half form in two ranks at one end of the circle. Those who are in the circle may take numbers or the names of flowers or animals. Those who are in the ranks take names or numbers corresponding to those in the circle. One player is in the middle of the circle and throws the ball high in the air, calling the name or number of a player in the circle; the one called tries to catch the ball on the bound. If he fails he runs between the ranks and each one has a chance to hit or "cob" him on the back. He must remain in the rank now and the one having the same name or number takes his place in the circle. The game continues until all the names have been called.

2. That teachers and pupils alike be imbued with the idea that "first among the evidences of an education are correctness and precision in the use of the mother tongue."

3. That special efforts be made and special measures taken to develop the power to read aloud with discriminating intelligence, and to require those in a class not reading to shut their books and act as an audience to the pupil reading.

4. That emphasis be laid upon teaching phonetics.

5. That means be devised for pupils to get practise out of school hours in reading aloud to interested audiences.

## GUESSING ANIMALS

"Guessing Animals" is a game that is splendid for getting all the children well acquainted at a party. Previous to the party as many animal cards as there are to be party guests are prepared by cutting animal pictures from magazines or old toy picture books and mounting them on rather large square cards. Each card has a ribbon attached that it may be hung around a child's neck, face in, as soon as the party guests arrive. The guests are provided with pads and pencils and are requested to guess the animals, putting down the names on a slip of paper opposite the name of the guest. Any questions which will lead to a discovery of the animal's identity may be asked, but the child who is questioned does not reply verbally. He imitates by voice, motion and gesture the animal whose name he bears. The longest correct list wins a prize.—Chicago Tribune.

The Monitor prints one or two games each week. Cut out and paste in blank book, and you will have a good collection.

## THE CHILDREN'S PAGE

## APPARATUS NEEDED BY BOYS WHO ARE TO DO SIGNALLING

Suppose three boys, Allen, Butler and Charles, wish to take up signalling among themselves. Each chooses the location of his signal station where he can see the others, and be seen. A mast should be erected. It could be on the house, and the signals made from a window, or it could be on the ground, or on the barn. A mast might not be needed; some tall tree, pole or building might serve. A flagpole already in place would be just the thing. It would be well to have a yard or crosspiece, near the top of the mast. At the masthead, and at each yardarm, a small block or pulley should be secured. Through these blocks the signal halliards should be led, preferably of pliable woven line. These are "ropes" for hoisting the signals. On one end of the halliards a ring should be secured, on the other end a snap hook. The flag, shape or lantern should have a snap hook at the upper part of it, and a ring at the lower part. This arrangement provides for easily "bending on" the signals for hoisting, and is the method followed in the navy. At the base of the mast should be three cleats for securing the halliards.

Each signalman should provide himself with three flags or three shapes, and three lanterns. The flag should be of cheesecloth or bunting, of rectangular or square shape, and colored red, yellow and blue, respectively. Notice that their sequence is red, yellow, blue, one, two, three, like red, white and blue. This is a little aid to the memory. The ring and snap hook that a flag is to carry should be secured to the ends of a piece of halliard line, which by a piece of "tabling" of duck or light canvas, is stitched to the inner edge of the flag. This piece of line should be longer than the flag is wide, to provide for spacing the flag when hoisted.

The shapes should be made of light canvas or duck, on wooden, or wire frames, and painted as the background requires. They can and should be collapsible for convenience in stowing away. For example, the ball needs only a ring at the middle, the cone needs only a ring at the bottom, and the cylinder, a ring at each end. These shapes are ball, cone (point up), and cylinder, one, two, three, respectively, and in alphabetical order.

The lanterns could be ordinary oil lanterns, red, white and green, respectively. These colors can be made by colored glasses, preferably, or by wrapping colored bunting around the clear glass. Notice that the lanterns follow the regular order easy to remember, like red, white and blue, that is, red, white, green, one, two, three, respectively.

Each signalman should have a telescope or field glass if the distances are to be great. Each one should have a record book, and record in it each signal sent or received, with the exact time and

date, from whom sent, and by whom received.

One boy can run a signal station, but if there are two or more it can afford work for all and the signalling will be faster. Thus, one could bend on signals and hoist, and one could read the other signals and record.

The boys are now prepared to signal by any of the three methods, flags, shapes or lanterns. Shapes can be seen from any point of the compass, regardless of the direction of the wind, which is not true of flags. They are a little harder to make and a little more expensive. As flags and shapes are both methods of day signalling, it is not necessary to have both outfits.

In any outfit there are three elements and they can be combined in 15 different and distinct ways, thus making 15 signals or hoists. A meaning is given to each hoist or signal.—American Boy.

## HE DID GOOD WORK

What a tribute to the character of Washington is the recent government survey of the old Fairfax land grants! The 16-year-old boy worked under conditions so primitive that mistakes would have been excusable, and in a wilderness so remote that in any case they would hardly have been detected for generations; yet the recent survey of the land, made with the finest modern instruments, has failed to disclose any appreciable error in his work. They say the cherry-tree anecdote is a myth. Let it go; we do not need it, says the Youth's Companion. Washington's whole life shows that he ran his lines by the compass of character.

## HANDY PANDY

Handy Pandy, Jack-a-dandy, loves most any kind of candy; He likes best the grocer shop Where they sell fresh lolly-pop.

—New York Press.

## GIRL EARNED MONEY IN MANY WAYS FOR A VACATION TRIP

Last year when I left college for the summer holidays, one of my classmates invited me to a house party which she intended giving during the first two weeks in August. It was then the middle of June. I figured that \$25 would cover the expenses of my trip, but I could not see where even that was to come from. I had graduated that term, and my school bills had been so heavy that I did not dare ask my brother, who supports my mother and myself, for money to take a vacation trip. However, I wanted to go to that house party worse than I had ever wanted anything. It seemed to me, and I determined that I would earn that \$25.

To begin with, I asked my brother to let me press his clothes for a month, instead of sending them to the pressing club. I was pretty good at this, and I

## spared no effort to do it neatly and promptly. Mamma, brother and I paid \$1.50 per week for our laundry; I got the washwoman to rough dry the clothes for 60 cents per week, and I did the ironing, thus saving 90 cents each week to add to my vacation fund.

## At school I had made a specialty of

making butter scotch, and my fame for making this toothsome sweet was far-spread among the girls. I decided to turn this apparently useless talent into practical use, so I went to a local store which always carried a line of good candies, and offered to make butter scotch to be placed on sale three days out of the week. My offer was accepted.

There was no candy kitchen in our little town, and the people fairly swooped down on that home-made butter scotch, and devoured it as fast as I could supply it.

I used the best ingredients, so the

products were not huge; still, my month's work at the candy industry netted me

—by no means easy to amuse at a

party, as every mother knows.

Those who have never been to kindergarten have no idea of joining hands and playing in groups. They are often too timid to sing or talk to each other and do not understand games at all.

On this occasion the eating part of the entertainment, which with most children constitutes the real "party," consisted solely of ice cream and plain cake, and was all too soon finished. At this, I earned \$3.95.

In the evenings I did handwork when I could get any to do. I embroidered and made by hand an infant's dress, for which I received \$3, and mamma gave me the proceeds from two baby caps of crochet which she made at \$1 each. I made ribbon rosettes with rosebud centers for both of these caps, at 50 cents per pair. We did not furnish material for any of these things.

At the end of the month, having saved every cent of my earnings, I found myself in possession of \$27.80, more than enough to pay all the expenses of my trip.—Pictorial Review.

## LARGEST ANIMAL

Whales vary in size from the smallest porpoises, less than 10 feet in length, to the largest of the species, which attain a length of from 80 to 85 feet. They are thus the largest known animals now on the earth.—Progressive Teacher.

## HOW BOY, DOG AND FENCE MAKE A MOTION PICTURE

Motion pictures or moving pictures has been a name misapplied, for the pictures do not move, the film moves and the illusion is caused by a fact known in optics as the persistence of vision, writes Charles M. Seay, member of the producing staff of the Edison motion picture studios, in the American Boy. Probably there is not a boy who has not run along the street by a picket fence, and had a dog race with him on the other side. While looking at the dog as he ran the palings between them seemed to disappear. The reason for that was that while he persistently watched the dog the palings were not long enough in his line of vision to impress themselves. So when we can, to all appearances, look through obstructions as the above, it is called the persistence of vision.

Now, when the film passes to the aperture of the projecting machine, one picture on the film stops, then the shutter cuts off the light, and the next picture is brought before the aperture, then the shutter lets the light through and the picture is seen on the screen. The projection is done so quickly that the changes are not perceptible through the persistence of vision.

If there were no shutter the pictures

would look as if they were drawn through, and the negative made in the camera would be only streaks when developed. The flicker of the pictures on the screen is often caused by a faulty shutter. In the camera, the pictures are made at the rate of 16 to the second, and they are projected at the same speed. The two machines are practically the same, except for the lenses.

Probably every one who has attended a picture show has noticed that sometimes the wheels of wagons, buggies, or automobiles, instead of turning the way the vehicle goes, turn in the other direction. That is a question of synchronism, as the camera experts put it. Under proper conditions the wheel will move along in its natural way, but if the wheel happens to come around to almost the same position each time the exposure occurs, the wheel will have no rotary motion at all. And if the speed of the camera is such that at each exposure the spokes of the wheel fall just behind the position of the previous exposure you will have upon projection that same result in the positive, and the wheel will be turning backward instead of forward. Some people erroneously call that phenomenon an optical illusion.

There are colored motion pictures that are made so by hand, each little picture being painted separately. The so-called "photographed in natural colors" as applied to motion pictures is something misleading. To go into the subject in detail would entail an abstruse article, for the process is understood only by persons who have some knowledge of optics, chemistry, mathematics and photography. The way in which it is done, told plainly, is something like the following: The film is the same as that of the ordinary motion picture. But in making it the speed is twice as fast, 32 pictures to the second. "Colored" pictures are photographed through mats or screens of colored glass. Two primary colors are used, red and green, with sympathetic touch of blue. When the machine that makes the photograph is started, a device causes the red screen to pass before the lens as the first photograph is taken, and the green screen passes the same way as the following picture is made. They continue to do so alternately as the film continues to be exposed. The negative is then developed, and a positive printed, and when run through the projecting machine the color screens are used in the same way as when the negative was made. Those colors that are in sympathy with the red are brought out, and those that are in sympathy with the green are shown in the same way, and through the persistence of vision we do not notice the changes. Instead, they blend harmoniously to our delight. Sometimes three mats are used with another primary color, but that forces the speed of the camera to 48 exposures a second, and the strain is too great on the mechanism and celluloid to make it successful.

Holidays are bound to come along every now and then, and the mother of little children is often at a loss to know just what kind of a party to give. I have found, writes Frances C. Dawson in the Pictorial Review, that you will delight the child in the very beginning by writing the invitation and sending it to the youngster himself rather than to his mother. The fact that the postman brings a letter addressed to him—his own—is a joy in itself.

Even a baby loves to untie a parcel, This first layer consisted of little celluloid animals to float in the bathtub—something to delight any three-year-old. No two animals were alike, although all were of the same size and value. The tissue paper was lifted from the next layer of bundles—tied with blue ribbons. These were the assorted toy cups and saucers of blue enamel we had purchased. Another set of articles were made of wood—little rolling pins, bowls, bread boards, wooden animals and shelves. When the time came for unwrapping, comical tumbling men of varied expressions were greeted with loud approval. Almost everything in our pie was bought at the 10-cent store, though of course the amount to be expended would depend largely upon the individual purse and taste.

We bought several sets of toy furniture at 10 cents each, and divided them into separate parcels for one layer. A tiny lead pencil on a tasseled cord was a popular thought. Whistles, horns and bells made a noisy layer placed in the middle of the pie. These were not done up in a mysterious paper; the tension of the occasion was admirably let down by allowing the children to stop and try these acquisitions. Ten cent boxes of snappers furnished bright colored caps at a cent each.

Then followed a half hour when the children were given cushions on the floor to sit on and told to unwrap their packages. When the last paper was off and it was time to send the children home, we gathered them all in a circle and recited, with more or less prompting, the old Jack Horner rhyme. This might very well have preceded the distribution of the gifts; but we thought the words would mean more to the smallest ones if they came after they had pulled out and looked at their "plums."

## NOT WHAT THEIR NAMES INDICATE

Arabic figures were not invented by the Arabs, but by the Indians.

Baffin's bay is not a bay at all.

Brazilian grass does not come from Brazil, will not grow in Brazil and, in fact, is not a grass at all.

Dormouse is dormouse, a sleepy animal.

Galvanized iron is not galvanized. It is iron coated with zinc, and this is done by dipping it in a zinc bath containing muriatic acid.

German silver is not silver, nor was the mixture invented in the land of the Kaiser. It has been in use in China for centuries.

Irish stew is a dish utterly unknown in the Emerald isle.

Pen means a feather. A steel pen is, therefore, a rather curious expression.

Rice paper is not made from rice, but from the pith of tung-tsa, or hollow plant, so called because it is hollow when the pith has been pushed out.

Scaling wax is not a wax at all, nor does it contain a particle of wax. It is manufactured from shellac, Venice turpentine and cinnabar.—Detroit Free Press.

## HOLE IN PENNY

Jimmie had been given a penny with a hole in it. Going into a store, he said, "I want a doughnut." And he presented the penny.

"Here," said the clerk, "this penny has a hole in it."

"So has the doughnut," announced Jimmie.—Delineator.

## SHE HAD OBSERVED

"Now, children," said the teacher to the junior class in arithmetic, "if I had nine yards of cloth and used five to make a skirt and three to make a jacket, what would I have left?"

"A lot of scraps," promptly answered the little girl at the foot.—San Jose Times-Star.

## BE POLITE

No one will notice that your hat is shabby if you raise it often enough.—Youth's Companion.

## THE ORIGINAL

Symmetroscope "Have you looked into it?" Price each 50 cents post free. This wonderful little instrument transforms the most commonplace articles into beautiful designs. Any small article, such as bits of colored cloth, potato parings, postage stamps, etc., can be placed on the revolving disk, when seen through the lens, assume the most beautiful, varied and unusual designs imaginable.

A NEVER FAILING SOURCE OF AMUSEMENT AND INTEREST FOR ALL, ADULT AND YOUTH.

Gould & Gould, Dept. 1, Box 5143, Boston.

JUHLMAN'S PHOTO SUPPLIES

Quality Kodak Finishing

ST. JOSEPH, MISSOURI

WILD BIRDS AND FLOWERS

Are you interested to know them? See the "Book of Birds" and "Book of Flowers." Both in Natural Colors, 250 pages, \$1.00. "WATER AND GAME BIRDS," 240 pages, 250 illustrations, \$1.00. "NATURAL HISTORY OF FLOWERS," 250 pages, \$1.00.

With these books you may learn to identify the birds and flowers.

The books are nicely bound in leather and mica.

CHAS. K. REED

75 Chadwick Bldg., Worcester, Mass.



Three sisters are having a luncheon party, but the dolls are down on the floor

## MAKING LIONS AND LAMBS AT MARCH PROGRESSIVE PARTY

A group of high school friends, a social club of boys and girls, or a church society of young people will enjoy giving a new kind of progressive party in March. Send out invitations written on cards reading as follows:

## TO IMPROVE FUDGE

Instead of pouring into a pan in the usual way to harden, beat it briskly until cool and stiff enough to handle. Then place it on a table or board, and knead the mass just as if it were bread.

The longer the better. Pat it into a long, narrow loaf and cut in slices or any shape desired. The resulting smooth and creamy texture will more than repay for the extra trouble.—Ladies' Home Journal.

On the invitation cards, tiny hares, lions, lambs or sprays of pussy willows can be outlined or traced by means of carbon paper from pictures.

The guests upon arrival draw from a basket containing tiny toy or cracker lions, lambs, rabbits and cats, whichever kind of flavor they wish.

According to the favor each one draws the guests take their places respectively at the March hare table, the lion table, the lamb table, or the pussy willow table. Each table is marked by a distinguishing centerpiece; at the March hare table is a plaster rabbit, at the lion table a toy lion, the lamb table has a woolly lamb on wheels, and the pussy willow table a bunch of pussy willows or a stuffed cat.

The fun is now ready to begin, for with the implements and materials provided at each table the guests are required to produce a facsimile of the animal for which the table is named. Different materials are provided at each table, so there is no monotony as the guests progress from table to table after half an hour's stay at each one in turn.

Modeling the lion is the medium in which the March hares are to be done, and no implements except fingers are supposed to be used, though if a boy makes use of his jackknife there are no questions asked.

The lions are to be carved from potatoes with the aid of little kitchen vegetable knives, and the lambs are to be fashioned from cotton wool, toothpicks and mucilage.

At the pussy willow table the guests must show how expert they can be at cutting cats, free hand, from flannel. Heads for eyes, and floss and bristles for whiskers, are also furnished.

about Aug. 20, when the rice is in the



BOBOLINK

Then until the birds depart for South America, planters and birds fight for the crop, and in spite of constant watchfulness and innumerable devices for scaring the birds a loss of 10 per cent of the rice is the usual result.

A party of children were delightfully entertained by one of their number at a March hare party, writes Anna Nixon in the Woman's Home Companion.

The invitations were bits of card-board, folded double and cut in the shape of an old-fashioned silk hat, such as the Hatter wears in the illustrations of "Alice's Adventures in Wonderland." The fold, coming at the top of the hat, formed the hinge. A tiny sketch of the March Hare decorated one of the cover pages and the expansive smile of the Cheshire Cat, the other. When unfolded the following lines were disclosed:

The Looking-Glass people delighted will be.

If you will consent to join company On March twenty-ninth—very soon after 3—

# Popular Study of Landscape Gardening for City Urged

Huger Elliott Proposes Club of Persons Interested in Artistic Surroundings for Buildings Under Whose Direction Public Garden Might Be Vastly Improved

Formation of a club by persons interested in artistic gardening, who would study the different kinds of flowers and shrubs suitable for out-of-door planting and under whose direction the Boston Public Garden might be made beautiful all the year round by a careful selection of shrubs to suit the seasons, was recommended by Huger Elliott in his talk on "Dwellings; town and country, and gardens" at the Boston Museum of Fine Arts today.

Mr. Elliott spoke of the gardens in front of the White House in Washington, which, he said, by a careful arrangement of flowers might be made much more attractive.

A garden should be as well arranged as a drawing room, said Mr. Elliott, and made an out-of-door part of the house. Gardens should all have a touch of formality if no more than a simple brick terrace to tie the house, which is not a thing of nature, into the landscape and give the proper relation between house and surroundings.

In America, he said, many architects do not consider the relation between the building and landscape. The owner who, with American independence, wants what he wants for a house, does not stop to think that a house of French, Swiss or Italian style may not fit into an American landscape. Each country has its own style and the copying of the styles of other countries has made a hodge-podge in the architecture of America.

The Craigie house of Cambridge was mentioned as a type of simplicity and harmonious relation between house and garden. This harmony is found in more of the houses and grounds built in the colonial period of America than at the present time, Mr. Elliott said. Illustrations of homes in France with the formal gardens were shown and the Ger-

man types in which the courtyard made a spot of beauty. Mr. Elliott spoke of gardens made entirely of foliage, which he said may be unique and as beautiful as flower gardens by the introduction of proper harmonies in green.

In city houses, Mr. Elliott continued, an architect has almost no opportunity for beauty except in the placing of the windows, which may be arranged as to add a certain dignity to the building and the street. Boston is one of the few cities in which the roof line of the houses is fixed by law and Mr. Elliott says that as the years pass its streets will become more pleasing.

Apartment houses might be made more interesting and without additional expenditure by the introduction of good lines and window spacing.

Space about the public buildings of a city should be controlled by law, said Mr. Elliott, to prevent the building of apartment houses where they detract from the architecture of municipal buildings. In Paris a municipal prize is offered to architects for the most artistic plans for prospective buildings in the city. Here also the sky line is determined by law.

In England the garden city plan has been tried as in Germany with great success. This consists of building small houses for the working classes who may hire them at a reasonable rent and prevents the construction of large apartment houses of ugly architecture in the suburbs of the cities. It is also being tried on a small scale on Long Island. In the future, Mr. Elliott said we shall have large suburb areas where the houses will be built with economy as a keynote but at the same time with good taste, intelligence and an eye to the beautiful. Social workers of the cities are helping the architects, he said, and as the social conditions are improved in America the city apartment houses are also bound to improve.

## BROOKLINE GAME WARDEN TO TALK ON WINTER BIRDS

Winter birds will form the subject of a series of lectures to be given by Horace Taylor, game warden of Brookline and a director of the Brookline Bird Club, at the Children's Museum in Olmsted park, next week. It will be illustrated with colored lantern slides. The first lecture will be given tomorrow afternoon at 3 o'clock and will be open to the public. The others will be at 10 in the morning, with attendance limited to pupils from the public schools.

A large flock of robins is to be found in the vicinity of Leverett pond, while 30 or more cedar waxwings have chosen Ward's pond and its surroundings for their quarters.

Several snowshoe parties have visited Pine Bank within the past few days for the purpose of providing food for the birds which are now deprived of their usual supply. Suet has been tied to trees and seeds and grain scattered in suitable places. The bread used by the park department for feeding the swans and ducks has been put within reach of the gray squirrels, who, in their eagerness to secure enough food, usually carry away more than they can manage.

## SENATOR WEEKS IS TO SPEAK HERE

WASHINGTON — President Weeks leaves Sunday night for a week in New England. Currency will be the principal topic of his speeches.

Following are his public speaking engagements: Tuesday, Vermont Bankers Association, Bellows Falls; Wednesday, Board of Trade, North Adams, Mass.; Thursday, Lowell Board of Trade; Friday noon, Boston Master Builders Association; Friday night, Traffic Club at Copley Plaza, Boston; Saturday night, Taunton, Mass., Chamber of Commerce.

## WINIFREDIAN PUTS OFF DEPARTURE

Scheduled to sail at noon today for Liverpool, the Leyland liner Winifredian, Captain Shepherd, will not get away until 10 a. m. tomorrow. The steamer was three days late in arriving, and she brought in the largest cargo of the year from Liverpool. She has a good-sized outward freight. Longshoremen have worked night and day on the vessel. About 22 cabin passengers will sail on the steamer.

## SALEM APPOINTMENTS MADE

SALEM, Mass.—Director Thomas J. Lally today announced appointments of Mr. and Mrs. William T. Jeffrey as superintendent and matron respectively of the almshouse at annual salaries of \$900 and \$300, and Napoleon Levesque member of the board of health.

## EMPLOYMENT FIGURES ANNOUNCED

Although the percentage of unemployed in Massachusetts for the three months ending December, 1913, of 10.4 was higher than for the corresponding periods for several years, it was decidedly lower than the quarter at the close of 1908.

## ROOSEVELT PARTY DISCOVERS RIVER

RIO JANEIRO—Theodore Roosevelt and his expedition have arrived in the vicinity of Jose Bonifacio, after having traversed the hinterland of San Luis de Caceres. No great difficulties were encountered. The party discovered a river heretofore unknown.

## FIFTY-SIX ARTICLES IN WARRANT

SALEM, Mass.—Next Monday night's town meeting is to consider a warrant of 56 articles. The selectmen gave direction that the first two rows of the balcony of the opera house be reserved for men voters.

## NORMAL GLEE CLUBS SING

SALEM, Mass.—A joint concert was given in the practice school of the state normal school here Friday by the glee club of the Salem Normal and Framingham Normal school under the direction of Frederick W. Archibald.

## MAYOR SAYS THE MERIT SYSTEM IS SATISFACTORY

Responsibility and Reward to Be Portion of Men Who Tend to Boston's Streets — "Flying Squadron," He Says, Will Go

## HIGHWAYS A PROBLEM

Because he believes it to be a point of personal pride for every man to excel, Mayor James M. Curley has introduced the honor system and "block" plan in the downtown section of the city and declares it is working satisfactorily. He proposes to eliminate the "flying squadron" system so that the streets shall be cared for by men assigned to given sections. He is to base promotions on efficiency.

According to the mayor the greatest drawback to getting the best out of men is that there are too many overseers who will not tolerate any initiative in the men themselves. Through the honor system the mayor expects to develop initiative in the men to the extent at least that they will work in the way they can accomplish the most. They will use pick, broom, shovel, implement or tool that will accomplish their purpose best.

Mayor Curley, appreciating the general efficiency of the street cleaning force, says still further improvement will come with the removal of overseers, who in most cases know less about street care than those in their charge.

Boston streets, Commissioner Rourke says, present peculiar difficulties in maintenance. Of the 568 miles of city streets all but 200 miles are old style surface.

In the days of motor trucks which have advanced in efficiency both in speed and capacity until the ordinary truck carrying two tons is making room for those carrying from six to 10 tons at fair speed, there is economy only in granite or wooden block streets with a constitution drawn up.

In consequence of this innovation macadam streets are no longer being built.

In the residence sections of the city where new streets are being built or replaced asphalt or bituminous surfaces are being laid on six inches of concrete base. In the sections of the city where traffic is heavier nothing but granite or wooden block is being laid.

During the past year the public works department has constructed 40,000 square yards of wood block street, 25,000 bituminous, 13,000 granite block and 3500 asphalt.

More than 1000 men are and for the past two weeks have been working to bring about better traffic conditions on Boston streets. Their success, according to those in charge of the work, is marked by the accessibility of every street in the city. Unusual conditions were to be met. To be permanently prepared to cope with such emergencies would be an absurd burden to the city nine-tenths of the time, according to Louis K. Rourke, commissioner of public works.

The officers notified by the board are Frank M. Ryan, president of the International Association of Bridge and Structural Ironworkers, at Indianapolis; James Kirby, president of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of North America; A. J. Howlett, business agent of the carpenters, and Frank L. Brady, business agent of the ironworkers.

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WIDER FORE RIVER CHANNEL URGED

WASHINGTON—Two Massachusetts labor improvement projects were disapproved today by the war department in reports to Congress. Deepening of Weymouth Fore river at a cost of from \$154,000 to \$390,000 was said to be unwarranted. The department recommended that \$21,000 be spent to widen the 400 foot channel below the bridge at Quincy point. The other project disapproved, because of small traffic, was that for Marion harbor, in Buzzard's bay.

WILSON LAW IN N. J. BARS MERGER

TRENTON, N. J.—Barring the merger of the American Malt Corporation and the American Malting Company, the state board of public utility commissioners today construed the intent of the anti-trust laws to be that no stock is to be issued except for value received and an amount equal to the actual assets. It was the first time since their passage a year ago that President Wilson's corporation laws which he forced through the Legislature when governor, have been actually applied.

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ART EXHIBITS FOR THE WEEK

BOSTON MUSEUM OF FINE ARTS—Japanese toys for children in the lecture room, paintings by Walter Gay in the third modern room, Japanese art objects in the Renaissance court. Second exhibition of prints in the print room. Boston Art Club—Paintings by contemporary American artists. Vose galleries, 38 Boylston street—Mrs. Charles E. Cobb, 45 Boylston street—Hermann Struck—Copley galleries, 105 Newbury street—Paintings by Miss Jane Peterson and W. J. Kaula. Brooks & Reed gallery, 19 Arlington street—Ingres and his contemporaries. St. Bernolph Club, 4 Newbury street—Morals and portraits by Richard Andrew and landscapes by Arthur C. Goodwin.

COMMISSION MAKES REPORT

Laws and amendments to existing laws are proposed in a report just submitted to the Legislature by a commission appointed to investigate the social evil in Massachusetts. According to the findings of the commission there is no organized plan to further the evil in this state.

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St. Bernolph Club, 4 Newbury street—Morals and portraits by Richard Andrew and landscapes by Arthur C. Goodwin.

LEXINGTON SCHOOL EXPENSE

LEXINGTON, Mass.—The annual report of the school committee shows that it cost \$47,110.60 to run the schools during the year. It is estimated that \$48,000 will be required in 1914.

ELKS SECURE ESTATE

WAKEFIELD, Mass.—Final papers in the transaction to convey the Fitz estate at Lakeside to the Wakefield Elks Home Association, Inc., were passed today and the lodge plans to occupy the residence about April 1 and dedicate it May 16.

RIVER COMMISSIONER NAMED

WASHINGTON—President Wilson this afternoon nominated Edward A. Glenn of Missouri to be a member of the Mississippi river commission.

## TWELVE MEN IN FIELD FOR MAYOR'S SEAT IN CONGRESS

Already there are twelve candidates in the field for Mayor Curley's seat in Congress. Six who took out papers at the secretary of state's office yesterday were: Former Councilor Edward D. Collins, John L. Fitzgerald, former State Senator Thomas M. Joyce, Daniel J. Gallagher, former Representative James T. Egan and Peter S. McNally. Two other sets of papers were taken out by men who refused to say whom they were for. One of these was by Col. Edward L. Logan, ninth regiment, M. V. M. Assistant District Attorney Thomas D. Lavelle announced last night that he is considering entering the contest.

Street Commissioner James A. Gallivan who was among the first to take out papers says in a statement issued that it is now the turn of the South Boston Democrats to receive the support of Dorchester and Roxbury sections.

The executive committee of Daniel T. O'Connell yesterday engaged all the available wardrooms for rallies in the next three weeks.

## CITY ATTORNEYS TO FORM A CLUB

SAN FRANCISCO—Plans for the formation of the City Attorneys Club of the State of California were proposed at a dinner attended by 22 city attorneys from the bay cities, the Examiner reports. D. Marx Green, city attorney of Antioch, was elected president and a committee on permanent organization was appointed. It consists of City Attorneys D. J. Hall of Richmond, W. J. Rutherford of Napa, Ben Woolner of Oakland, Charles N. Kirkbride of San Mateo, L. J. Davis of Burlingame.

Boston streets, Commissioner Rourke says, present peculiar difficulties in maintenance.

It is the intention of the club to hold meetings in the cities of the bay region for the purpose of discussing civic matters of importance to the municipalities. The first regular session will be held in Oakland March 13, when additional officers will be elected and a constitution drawn up.

The part of Tikipu is played by

## IDLER CLUB PRODUCES OPEN NOVELTY PLAY AT RADCLIFFE

Idler Club of Radcliffe presented, for the first time in America, "The Chinese Lantern," by Lawrence Housman, last night in the Agassiz House theater. This is the "open idler" production for this year. It will be repeated this afternoon and evening.

The play is a fantasy, and the scene is laid in China purely for the license that laidness and strangeness give to fancy in a search for fun and frolic. The unusual effects which the costume and scenery committees put forth were well rewarded by the appreciation of the audience. The setting for the shop of the Painter Olangsti, was designed and painted by Gardner Hale and Samuel J. Hume of Harvard, both members of Professor Baker's "47 workshop."

The entire play takes place in Olangsti's shop, and the plot centers round an ancient Chinese painting by Wiowain. The legend belonging to this picture and its beauty have spurred Tikipu, an apprentice. He is the only one in the shop in search of real art, the way to which he finds at last in the eyes of Mee-Mee, a little Chinese girl, after having been received by Wiowain in the land of the picture for three years. Much humor and lightness is afforded by the Chinese students and particularly by Olangsti's son, Yunglangsti, who wants to be a grocer instead of a painter, who made the hit of the evening.

The young women's evening classes are to be led by Matthew M. Leary of the Cabot street gymnasium; the men's evening classes by Joseph McNamara of the Curtis hall gymnasium; the women's morning classes by John J. Driscoll of the East Boston gymnasium.

Representative Sherburne of Brookline, a Republican and House chairman of the committee, dissented to each of the three reports. The committee on public service reported in the Senate a bill providing that assistant clerks of municipal, police and district courts may be named as temporary clerks during disability on the part of the regular clerk to serve.

CHARLIE MURPHY OF CAMBRIDGE, who was tied with John A. Kelleher in the primaries for eleventh place on the Democratic aldermanic ticket, today filed at the office of the clerk of courts for Middlesex county at East Cambridge a petition for a writ of mandamus against the city clerk, Edward J. Brandon, and the board of registrars of voters. He asks that 18 ballots which he protests be thrown out and that he be declared winner.

Wendall D. Rockwood of Cambridge is to ask the court to issue a writ of mandamus against the board of registrars of that city directing it to place his name on the ballot as the Progressive candidate for mayor. Declaring that Mr. Rockwood did not use the size of type required by law the board last evening reversed its decision, made after the first recount, and in a second recount gave Arthur F. Blanchard the nomination.

NEW ENGLAND DELTA UPSILON ALUMNI ELECT

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George Fraser of the Columbia road mission is to take charge of the boys' classes, and Maurice R. Smith of the Bunker Hill street gymnasium is to lead the school girls' classes. John Lane of the Tyler street gymnas





# SUPPLIES FOR WOMEN AND THE HOME

## WOMEN'S SPECIALTIES

## WOMEN'S SPECIALTIES



## Reversible Dress Solves the Problem For Mother and Child

Slips on and off like a coat. Either front can be worn outside. Saves laundry expense. Can be changed instantly from high to low neck. Waist is adjustable without any alteration. Combines a negligee, kimono, cover-all apron and street dress in one garment. Ask your dealer for it by name. If not sold by him, send his name and your size, also material and color wanted, and we will send you our catalog. Made in striped or figured PERCALE, dark ground colors, navy, delft blue, gray, shepherd check, black and white, also plain delft blue, light ground colors, and black, white and blue, white and gray. Delivered Price \$1.65. GINGHAM, striped blue or gray; checks in blue, pink, lavender, black and white. Delivered Price \$1.75. FANCY FIGURED Crepe in light blue, navy, lavender and pink, neatly bound to match. \$2.00; trimmed with sateen, \$3; trimmed with satin, \$3.50. FANCY FIGURED Pillise, satin trimmings. \$4. Sizes 34 to 40. FOR CHILDREN: LADY, dark percale trimmed in red or blue. Delivered Price, sizes 2 to 6, \$2; \$1.50. Gingham, in checks or stripes, or plain chambray, all principal shades, trimmed to match, sizes 2 to 6, \$1; 6 to 12, \$1.25.

LUXOR GARMENT CO. Agents wanted. 500 South Throop Street, CHICAGO, ILL.

A LITTLE EXTRA CHARM ADDED TO THE CHOICEST MARMALADE YOU EVER TASTED—AND YOU HAVE



## Marmalades

Grapefruit-Orange, Orange, Kumquat, Pineapple-Orange

Made in Lady Betty's Marmalade Kitchen in Brookline of choicest fruits and pure sugar. Especially for the highest class hotel and family trade.

Guaranteed free from adulteration. No artificial color, flavor or preservatives. Prof. L. D. Allyn Analysis, Westfield.

If your dealer cannot supply you, we will send you a sample jar (2 large portions) for 25¢ or 3 full sized jars for \$1.00 postpaid. Please send your grocer's name.

For sale by Cobb, Bates & Yerxa Co., Boston; Charles & Co., New York; Park & Tilford, New York; Mitchell Fletcher & Co., Philadelphia; Cornwell & Sons, Washington, D. C.; O'Brien & Co., Detroit; Brock & Co., San Francisco.

Address LADY BETTY, Beacon and Washington Sts., Brookline, Mass.

420 Boylston St. BOSTON

Mrs Mac Hale

Magnolia, Mass. Tel. B. B. 3497

## LATEST HAIR ACCESSORIES

Ondulation Hair Dressing, Manicuring and Shampooing. Residential Work

60c Manicure Set 25c  
SPECIAL INTRODUCTORY PRICE  
6 High-grade Articles  
for Black Powder, Jar Cuticle Cream,  
Nail Polishing Pencil, Polishing Cake,  
4 Emery Boards, Orange Stick, all  
tastefully arranged in fancy box; regular  
value 60c. By mail or in person.  
Send 25c today. Cash or Stamps. DR.  
RUDOLPH MERTIN, Inc., 564 Wash-  
ington St., Boston, Mass.

GILLESPIE METHOD  
SHAMPOOING, HAIR DRESSING  
and MANICURING

FRANCES M. FORD  
Successor to Madame Gillespie

The Copley, 18 Huntington Ave., Boston

Opposite Public Library

Tel. 4195 B. B. All branches taught

Universal Thread Cutter, Waxed  
and Holder Combined.

No more bugs of  
thread, no hunting for  
wax. 10c by mail  
Universal Thread  
Cutter Co.  
116 Broad Street  
Boston  
Agents Wanted

MAXWELL'S  
HAT \$5 SHOP  
LADIES' HATTER  
50 TEMPLE PLACE, BOSTON, MASS.  
UP ONE FLIGHT

MARINELLO SHOP  
BOSTON MAIN OFFICE

All Kinds of Toilet Work  
470 Boylston Street, Berkeley Building  
Suite 411. Tel. B. B. 5174

C. M. LAMPING NOLAN, Prop.

MADAME LOANTHA

Maker of Gowns, Misses' and Children's  
Dresses

50 HUNTINGTON AVE.

Persons are given to all work

Telephone: Back Bay 3053-J

MADAME POLINE

FRENCH MODISTE

under Mme. in Paris

will be glad to see customers at her new  
address.

142 Davis Ave., Brookline, Mass.

MRS. J. B. MORRILL

CORSET MAKING

FIGURE MODLING

29 Temple Place, Boston, Mass.

CORSET COVERS, EXPERT FITTER

1 West 34th Street, New York

SHAMPOOING AND WAVING

MISS ROBINSON personally with Miss

Lyford, 45 Batavia St., Boston

PHOTOGRAPHY

Miss Hall

## The Baby's Photographer

We have a BETTER BABY CONTEST

In Brookline every day

For all little babies are BETTER BABIES

When pictured the BETTER WAY.

PIERCE BUILDING

BROOKLINE ART UNION

1330 BEACON STREET

COOLIDGE CORNER

Telephone Brookline 5284 W.

BOOKS AND STATIONERY

BOOKS AND STATIONERY

OPENING ANNOUNCEMENT

Charlotte Sprague Daniels

LENDING LIBRARY. Full Line of HOS-  
TERY. Large Assortment of POST CARDS

102 TREMONT ST. Room 33 BOSTON

Tel. OX. 2706 M

March 2nd

Telephone 420 B. B. 4016

Telephone 420 B. B. 4016

296 Boylston St., Boston, Mass. B. B. 4016

Telephone 420 B. B. 4016

Telephone

For a free advertisement write your "wants" on separate piece of paper and attach it to blank at top of page 2.

# CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS

SPACE IS NOT GIVEN UNDER THIS HEAD TO ADVERTISEMENTS FOR PERSONS WANTED TO HANDLE GOODS ON COMMISSION OR TO ADVERTISEMENTS SOLICITING BUSINESS PATRONAGE

## BOSTON AND N. E.

### HELP WANTED—MALE

**ACETYLENE WELDER**, experienced in light steel work in Forest Hills; \$18.21 per week. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston. 2

**BUILDER** and carpenter wanted. GEO. G. LEE, 140 Franklin st., Boston. 2

**COLORED COUPLE** to Worcester; man as butler and wife as cook. AI reference required; \$50 month. Call or send stamp for blank. STATE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Worcester. Mass. 5

**FOREMAN** (ACHIMIST), Worcester, man experienced in assembling automatic machinery; must have AI references and capable of handling men; prefer man 30 to 40 years old; \$25 month; \$100 per month stamp for blank. STATE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Worcester. Mass. 5

**JOB COMPOSITOR**, wanted. CONANT & NEWELL, 32 Hawley st., Boston. 2

**MAN AND WIFE** accustomed to farm 8 miles from Worcester; wanted to board three men in cottage; furniture required; man 1 drive teams. H. L. COX, 12 High st., Winchendon, Mass. 5

**MECHANICS** wanted to contract for labor on some cottages in Rockland, Mass. GEO. C. MCKAY, 40 State st., Boston. 2

**OFFICE CLERK**, with knowledge of typewriting; 25-30; 7 days a week. 12 hours; \$15.50 a week; good opportunity for advancement. STATE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston. 2

**SCREW MACHINE OPERATOR**, experienced with Brown & Sharp automatic, in Haverhill; \$30.40; 8 hours. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston. 2

**TWO OILERS** accustomed to crude oil engines. B. F. STURTEVANT CO., Hyde Park, Mass. 5

**WANTED**—Two boys 16-17, to learn the whole milliner's business. G. R. FISK & CO., 52 Hawley st., Boston. 2

**WANTED**—Arctesian well driller capable of running Keystone fraction under cover; state experience and wages expected. NORTHAMPTON, 100 State st., Boston. 2

**WANTED**—Linenry operator, who is also a printer. BARKSHIRE COURIER, Great Barrington, Mass. 2

**WANTED**—Steady young man, handy with tools in running a shop; good references; experience not honest and willing preferred; state experience and salary expected. NORTHAMPTON ART STORE, Northampton, Mass. 2

**WANTED**—Experienced married farmer; general work; no specific experience; \$100 per month. 5000 ft. of land; state; age, etc.; references. J. Q. PACKARD, 490 E. Ashland st., Moncton, N. B. 2

**WANTED**—Middle-aged farmer and wife; on small farm 20 miles from Boston; good home all the year round to the right party. GEO. A. RICHARDSON, 45 Sudbury st., Boston. 2

**WANTED**—Two boys over 16 years, in need of a position of large manufacturing concern. Apply to Mr. Andrews, LIBRARY BUREAU, 224 Albany st., Cambridge, Mass. 2

**WANTED**—Man, experienced in testing electrical motors; only thoroughly experienced men need apply. B. F. STURT, EVANT CO., Hyde Park, Mass. 4

**HELP WANTED—FEMALE**

**ATTENDANTS**, state institution, out of town; \$20 a month, board, room and wash; ladies between 20 and 35 years of age preferred; with written references. 11 A. M. 2 p. m. and 2 p. m. STATE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston. 2

**COMPOSITOR**, lady wanted to set type on country weekly; good home, permanent place; references. J. H. STURTEVANT, ENFIELD ADVOCATE, Enfield, N. H. 2

**CORSET STITCHER**, wanted—Energetic American woman, 22-25, with some knowledge of running sewing machine, to work on customers' corsets in extra time; also young girl to learn business; apply by letter. FRANCES L. THOMAS, 423 Boylston st., Boston, rm. 304. 2

**FANCY IRONER**, public laundry in city; \$10 a week. STATE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston. 2

**GENERAL HOUSEMAID** wanted in family of adults; call or telephone. E. A. GORDON, 516 Commonwealth av., Newton, Mass. 2

**GENERAL HOUSEWORK**—Nest, competent woman; no sweeping; in country; 3 hr. from Boston; new house; all conveniences. Address, stating wages expected. MRS. C. J. WILSON, 525 Newbury st., Boston. 2

**GOOD HOME** for middle-aged woman; nest and trustworthy; near Concord N. H.; one in family. GERTRUD MILLIS, 385 Westminster, Providence, R. I. 2

**MILLINERY APPRENTICE** wanted; experience; call or letter; learning. FANNY, 687 Boylston st., Boston. 2

**OFFICE CLERK**, with ladies' tailor; \$6.75 wk. STATE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston. 2

**PRESSER**, experienced with hand iron; \$1 a day. STATE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston. 2

**REPRESENTATIVES** wanted for the No. 2 Bon Corset, on salaried. GORDON & LEIGHTON, 248 Boylston st., Boston. 4

**STENOGRAPHER** wanted who has had a year's experience. F. STURTEVANT CO., 140 Franklin st., Boston. 2

**STENOGRAPHER** (TYPIST) wanted; one with some knowledge of French and Spanish preferred; or whole time. Address, box letter. J. H. WORMAN, Y. M. C. A. 140 Franklin st., Boston. 2

**STENOGRAPHER**, stepping work; in Cambridge. STATE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston. 2

**WANTED**—Experienced girl for cooking and general housework; beautiful home; family of four; good and wages; good health; write for interview. F. E. ABOTT, 60 Pleasant st., Dorchester, Mass. 2

**WANTED**—A young girl to take care of a 5-year-old girl; must be fond of children and of good disposition. MRS. T. H. WILDFIRE, 64 Washington st., New York, Mass. 2

**WANTED**—First-class waist and skirt makers and finishers; also sleeve girls. MRS. J. L. CONLEY, 739 Boylston st., Boston. 2

**WANTED**—Second maid who can go some nights; wages \$4.50 week; family of 4; room apartment. MRS. L. P. CUDWORTH, 8 Stratford rd., Brooklyn, N. Y. 2

**WANTED**—Woman of refinement and unquestionable reliability to take charge of family of small children under direction of mother; just the opportunity of a lifetime. A woman would appreciate a nice home location. Newton Highlands; references must be of the best; good salary; no right person to apply to. MRS. SIMONE, 450 Commonwealth st., Boston. 2

**WANTED**—A neat, honest woman living near, to come in 3 or 4 hours daily; one who can cook and serve 6:30 dinner; small family; room only; state; good health; wages expected. E. VENT, 60 Fenway, Suite 53, Boston. 2

**WANTED**—Millinery makers and applicators. MRS. M. M. DAVIS, 336 Main st., Springfield, Mass. 2

**WANTED**—Second maid; German, new arrival preferred. MRS. H. ESTY, 97 Addison rd., Brookline, Mass. 2

## BOSTON AND N. E.

### HELP WANTED—FEMALE

**WOMAN** wanted, middle aged or over, to do light housework and act as companion to lady in small country home; one with knowledge of housekeeping; wages \$10.50 month. Call or send stamp for blank. STATE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Worcester, Mass. 5

**COLORED COUPLE** to Worcester; man as butler and wife as cook. AI reference required; \$50 month. Call or send stamp for blank. STATE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Worcester, Mass. 5

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**GENERAL HOUSEKEEPER**, wanted. CONANT &amp

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The advertisements under this head are inserted free and persons interested must exercise discretion in all correspondence concerning the same.

## EASTERN STATES

### SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE

SALESMAN (28), experienced, married, best references, wants position on road, but home town desires salary \$1000 per year. Address: ALEXANDER POLATER, 158 First st., Brooklyn, N. Y.

SALESMAN, formerly connected with a large New York house, wishes position; has had much experience, but wants to travel more. RICHARD E. MINOR, 627 W. 15th st., New York City.

SHIPPING CLERK, 5 years' experience in the furniture line; at present employed; desired position in the same line. JOHN E. VAUGHN, care Cunow, 28 West 13th st., New York City.

STENOGRAFHER, typewriter, young man, wishes employment after 4 o'clock daily, evenings, any capacity; references. MICHAEL MABINE, 1133 Broadway, New York.

STEWARD—Experienced colored man, wants position as steward or cook, country club or road house preferred; salary \$75 per month. SANDY GROVE, 1528 S. 8th st., Philadelphia, Pa.

TRAVELING SALESMAN, credit man or adjuster; 8 years' experience with old established concerns; any territory showing opportunity. G. E. MCGOWAN, 1827 Grand st., st. 3, Detroit, Mich.

VISITING COMPANION—Refined, adaptable young woman wants reading, buying, companionship, hourly or daily. LILLIAN BROWN, 129 W. 96th st., New York City.

WANTED—Young man (18) married, and training 6 years travel experience now employed; excellent references. A. M. SLOTEMAN, 139 N. Fairview st., Lock Haven, Pa.

YOUNG MAN (20) automobile experience, desires position in traffic department, or as garage superintendent; almost 4 years in last place. GARFIELD A. Lannemann, 3 West 102d st., New York.

YOUNG MAN (23) wishes position as stenographer or tracer. Write CLAY MOODY, Sharon, Pa. Box 213.

YOUNG MAN (21), ambitious, intelligent, good health, capable, willing, energetic, seeks position of any kind, in a store, restaurant, hotel, etc.; not afraid of early or late hours. BERTHOLD WEINSTEIN, 19 Belmont st., New York.

YOUNG MAN (28), married, 4 years telephone work, hand with tools; willing to work at anything; steady worker. G. F. WINTERFIELD, 409 W. 163d st., Manhattan, New York City.

YOUNG MAN, college bred, having executive office abilities; desired position as companion; can furnish best of refs. WATSON M. EMINON, 1264 Sterling pl., Brooklyn, N. Y.

YOUNG MAN (20), intelligent, willing worker, desires position with opportunity of advancement; has worked in clothing line. BARNEY LEVY, 201 W. 121st st., New York.

YOUNG MAN (19), desires position as advertising or sales department; desires position with reliable musical concern; New York or vicinity. GEORGE M. OAKS, 529 West 11th st., New York.

YOUNG MAN with experience as advertising solicitor in New York office as desired position in advertising or sales department in advertising or sales department of responsible mercantile house; would consider out-of-town proposition. H. H. HAYES, 200 West 1st st., New York.

YOUNG MAN (22), refined and willing, speaks and writes English and German fluently, desires a position at anything; willing to work hard; best reference as to him is BERTHOLD WEINSTEIN. BERTHOLD WEINSTEIN, Bachman Club, 75-77 Horatio st., New York city.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE

AMERICAN WOMAN, middle-aged, desires situation as attendant or as housekeeper for couple; can furnish best references. A. SMITH, 368 Fourth st., Brooklyn, N. Y.

ATTENDANT—for lady—Refined woman, part or all day; city reference; non-resident position desired; apply by letter. MISS E. B. TRAVIS, 155 West 13th st., New York.

ATTENDANT—Trained American young woman would like position to care for infant; able to full charge; references. MISS EVA M. WASHBURN, 368 West 13th st., New York.

ATTENDANT-COMPANION, experienced, wants position; vicinity of New York preferable; best references. MRS. FRANCES DOWNING, 707 Ocean av., Jersey City, N. J.

CASHIER, assistant bookkeeper, sales lady or general office clerks; position wanted up town (Washington Heights) by reliable, experienced; references. MARY L. WILSON HARRIS, 28 Astor st., Brooklyn, N. Y.

CLERICAL or office position desired by refined young lady; high school graduate; school experience; best references. MRS. D. C. BARNARD, 903 Park place, Brooklyn, N. Y.

COMPANION, attendant or housekeeper—Position wanted by bright middle-aged lady; please write full particulars. MISS LOVEDAY, 417 Freedom ave., Richmond Hill, L. I., N. Y. Phone 2470 J. Richmond Hill.

COMPANION OR HOUSEKEEPER—young German lady, good pianist, desires position in a western state. B. WODICKA, 42 E. 14th st., New York.

COOKING—Young woman wants situation to go home nights; can give good personal reference. DELIA POTTER, 46 W. 90th st., New York city.

DAY WORK wanted by colored woman. MISS VERA RAWLES, 53 East 135d st., New York.

DAY WORK wanted by colored woman. LIZZIE ARRINGTON, 102 W. 139th st., New York city.

DEMONSTRATOR and saleswoman seeks position in a small firm. MRS. E. STUCKEY, 443 Grand st., Brooklyn, N. Y.

DRESSMAKER wants day's work; alterations, remodeling, gowns. LAURA HOUSE, 145 Wadsworth st., West 181st st., New York.

DRY-FOSSAKER, experienced, wants work by the day, city or country. MISS CHRISTINA MONSEN, 156 East 9th st., New York.

EXECUTIVE POSITION wanted by woman, unusual ability to see details; stand corsets; also competent to manage apartment house during exposition; New York reference. F. A. ATKINSON, 55 Riverside Avenue, New York.

FILING CLERK—typist and office assistant; 10 years' experience; salary \$10. MISS ALLISON MARSHMAN, 286 St. Nicholas ave., New York.

GENERAL CLERK in small family business by colored girl. MRS. G. FRANKLIN, 1331 Madison st., New York.

GENERAL HOUSEWORK wanted by Swedish girl; first-class references. AGDA JONSSON, 179 West 76th st., New York.

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ARTISTIC PAINTER—kalsomine, decorating, graining, varnishing; Norwegian, 45, married, desires work in Chicago; 10 years' experience; with one firm. MARTIN SCHOLZ, 2338 W. Wolfram st., Chicago, Ill.

ATTENDANT (26), experienced, wants position where skill and ability will meet requirements; must have good references. HARRY B. HAMILTON, 400 Park av., Buffalo, N. Y.

BOOKKEEPER, cashier, creditman or any officer position; familiar with modern system. J. W. RHU, Springfield Pike, St. Louis, Mo.

BOY (15) wants situation for general service. J. C. MILLER, 203 Fullerton st., Chicago.

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## BUYERS' GUIDE TO SHOPS OF QUALITY

## EASTERN

## BOSTON

ACCOUNT BOOKS and all requisites demanded by the business of the office or in the home may be found at BARRY, BEALE & CO., 108-110 Washington st., Boston. Phone Richmond 1492.

ANDIRONS, KITCHEN FURNISHINGS  
B. F. MACY  
410 Boylston St., Boston. Tel. B. 8805

AUTOMOBILE TIRES and inner tubes. Best qualities; standard makes; immediate service; lowest prices. FRANKLIN HUNTER CO., 108 Summer st., Boston.

BIELES—Largest assortment: lowest prices; many varieties; language and bindings. Send catalogues. MASSACHUSETTS BIBLE SOCIETY, 41 Bromfield st., mail address 12 Bowditch st.

BRUSHES, Dusters and Brooms, Sponges and Chamomile Skins. G. H. WORCESTER & CO., 35 Exchange st., State st.

CARPET BEATING—Naphtha Cleansing, Vacuum Cleaning. ADAMS & SWETT CLEANING CO., 130 Kemble st., Roxbury.

CHILDREN'S NOVELTIES, Kindergarten Goods, Toys and Birthday Cards. MRS. J. C. WHITE, 19 Bromfield st.

CLEANERS AND DYERS—LEWANDOS 29 Temple st., Phone 655-657. 25 Boylston st., Phone Back Bay 3000-3001-3002. 264 Huntington Avenue. Back Bay 3881.

COMLEY FLORIST  
6 PARK ST.  
BOSTON.

CORSETS—MADAME SARA'S La Patria Corset. Lingerie of all descriptions. Brassieres. 120 Boylston st.

DRY GOODS—Ladies' and Gents' Furnishings, Laundry, One-Day Service. C. A. BONELLI & CO., 270 Mass. ave.

FABER & TRANSFER—Tailor & Industrial Service. Appointment in New York if desired. 338 Washington st., Boston, Mass.

FLORIST—A. COYLEN, 97 Boylston st., Transfer. Flower Shop. Roses, Violets, everything that blooms. Tel. B. 1937

FLOWERS freshly picked and delivered on short notice at reasonable prices. HOUGHTON, 4 Park st., Hay 2311.

HAIR—Combings made into braids and puffs. Mail orders. MISS CUNNINGHAM, 25 Temple pl., formerly 45 Winter LAMPS, Shades, Candlesticks and Candle Shades. Fixtures refinished and repaired. HOLLINGS CO., 10 Hamilton pl., Boston

LUNCH—FOR A GOOD MEAL go to PRESTON'S, 1038 Boylston st., Boston. Lunchees to take out.

MANHATTAN LUNCH  
228 Massachusetts Ave.  
All home cooking.

PHOTOGRAPHIC SUPPLIES—The most particular people go to Thurston's, 50 Bromfield st., for supplies, developing and printing. Try him and see why.

PICTURES, MIRRORS AND FRAMES—Carefully selected stock. W. J. GARDNER COMPANY, 149 Boylston st.

REPAIRING and REFINISHING of furniture and interior woodwork. J. COHEN, 27 Cambridge st.; B. H. 1222.

RUBBER STAMPS & STENCILS—DIMON-UNION STAMP WORKS, 175 Washington st., Tel. Main 1738. Send for catalog.

STENCILS and CUTLERY—We mark our dog collars free. ALLEN BROS., 130 Washington st., opp. Adams sq., subway.

VACUUM CLEANER, The "Reever". \$6. Small, light, easy to operate, efficient, guaranteed. 176 Federal st. Tel. Ft. H. 4086

WALL PAPERS of latest styles and highest quality; novelty designs & features; reprints of high-grade paper at low cost. See them. AUGUSTUS THURGOOD, 38-40 Cornhill, Boston.

BROOKLINE, MASS.

CLEANERS AND DYERS—LEWANDOS 1310 Beacon St. Coolidge Corner Phone Brookline 5030

FLOWERS—Table Decorations a Specialty; estimates given. MRS. MERRILL, 1314 Beacon st., Brookline. Tel. 4890.

PROVISIONS, GROCERIES & SEA FOOD. S. F. BLANCHARD, 81 Harvard St. Tel. 1390 Br. Tel. orders promptly delivered.

MALDEN, MASS.

CLEANERS AND DYERS—LEWANDOS 20 Pleasant Street Phone 13

DIRY GOODS—We carry only the reliable up to date. KELLEY'S MILL REMANT STORE, Odd Fellows Temple.

FASHIONABLE FOOTWEAR—Educator, and many other popular brands. GILBERT N. WARE, 13 Pleasant st.

CAMBRIDGE, MASS.

CLEANERS AND DYERS—LEWANDOS 1274 Massachusetts Avenue Phone Cambridge 946

FURNITURE—C. B. MOLLER, INC., Lafayette sq., Cambridge, Mass. Come to Cambridge for furniture values. Over here rent is reckoned in cents per square yard—not dollars per square inch.

GHODS—Newest Spring and Summer Styles for Men, Women and Children. CAN BRIDGE SHOE STORE, 595 Mass. ave.

ROXBURY, MASS.

CLEANERS AND DYERS—LEWANDOS 226 Washington Street Phone Roxbury 92

DORCHESTER, MASS.

CLEANERS AND DYERS—LEWANDOS 519 Washington Street Phone Dorchester 4700

WINCHESTER, MASS.

MARKEET—BLAISDELL'S, 612 Main St. "choice meats"; full line of groceries and provisions. Weekly price list mailed on request. Fresh delivery to surrounding towns. Tel. 635-W and 639-R.

WEST SOMERVILLE, MASS.

GROCERIES and PROVISIONS at Boston prices—J. H. DALTON & SON CO., 28 Holland st., W. Somerville. Tel. —.

WALTHAM, MASS.

CLEANERS AND DYERS—LEWANDOS 129 Moody Street Phone 1519

FITCHBURG, MASS.

CLEANERS AND DYERS—LEWANDOS 570 Main Street Phone Fitchburg 1885

WATERTOWN, MASS.

CLEANERS AND DYERS—LEWANDOS 1 Galen Street Phone Newton North 300 Delivery in the Newtons

## EASTERN

## LYNN, MASS.

CLEANERS AND DYERS—LEWANDOS 70 Market Street Phone 1890

COAL—Anthracite and Bituminous, and Wood. SPRAEQUE, BREED, STEVENS & NEWHALL, Inc., 8 Central sq.

"EVERYTHING TO EAT"—J. R. BLOOD COMPANY Telephone Lynn 2800.

HOUSEFURNISHERS AND UPHOLSTERERS—HILL, WELCH CO., Monroe and Oxford sts. Store on two streets.

LUNCH AT HUNTER'S—QUALITY FOOD 18 CENTRAL SQUARE

OUTFITTERS to Men, Women and Children. Right goods. Fair Prices. BESSIE ROLFE CO.

SCHOOL SHOES for boys and girls; prices range from \$1.25 to \$3.50. HODGKIN'S SHOE STORE, 26 Market St., Lynn, Mass.

UNDERWEAR—La Greque Muslin. Between the garments that sell. Sold exclusively in Lynn by GODDARD BROS., 76 to 88 Market st., Lynn.

## WORCESTER, MASS.

ART NOVELTIES, Cards, Handwritten Silver. The Lawyer Shop. A. L. CHACE 634 Slater bldg.

BAKERY and CONFECTIONERY of high grade, clean workmen and workshop. HARRY RICHARDSON, 634 Main st.

CLEANERS AND DYERS—LEWANDOS 3 Pleasant Street Phone 1622

COSMETIC—"Nu-Bom" Custom Cosmetic Shop. Residential fittings a specialty. Eva E. Driscoll, 306 Main st. Tel. Pk. 1291.

DOLL REPAIR SHOP—Dolls and every thing for them. MISS EMMA L. SMITH, 626 Main st. Tel. Phone connection.

FRESH FLOWERS of Finest Quality—3 Pleasant st. Tel. Park 94.

FURNITURE and CARPETS—ATHERTON FURNITURE CO., 133 Front St., Worcester. A good place to trade.

FURNITURE, UPHOLSTERY and DRAFFERY. R. W. CLIFFORD, 306 Main st. (Day Bldg.) Telephone Park 6424.

INSURANCE—Fire, Automobile, etc., etc. Exclusive Tailor & Industrial Service. Appointment in New York if desired. 338 Washington st., Boston, Mass.

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prices—J. H. DALTON & SON CO., 28

Holland st

# Real Estate Market

# T Wharf Activities

# Sailings

Boston's financial district will have a new 12-story office building through the purchase just closed by Loren D. Towle, who has taken title to the valuable estate located at 60-Devonshire street, and extending through to 25-27 Congress square, consisting of 4600 square feet of land and an old five-story brown-stone building. The land has a frontage of about 90 feet on Devonshire street and an average depth of about 52 feet. The total assessed valuation of the property is \$334,000 of which all but \$12,000 is on the land.

Within a few months, Mr. Towle is to tear down the old buildings and erect on the site a new 12-story fire-proof bank and office building of the latest and best type of construction, from plans by Arthur H. Bowditch, architect. The style of architecture will be entirely new to Boston. The central portion of the frontage on Devonshire street will be recessed about seven feet above the third story to the eleventh and twelfth stories which will be set back flush with the recessed portion, owing to the width of Devonshire street. By this arrangement the full height can be utilized and 14 corner offices made available. The value of the land and new building when completed will be about \$1,000,000.

The first and second floors will be adapted for banking purposes and the 10 floors above will contain 130 offices, all having a street exposure.

The new building will be located in the center of the financial district, and midway between State, Washington, Water and Congress streets.

Title to the estate was given by the State Street Trust Company, trustee, which was represented by Freeman and Lawrence, and the purchaser by Watson G. Cutler & Sons, as the brokers in the transaction.

**SOMERVILLE AND DENVER, COLO.**

Houghton & Rich of the Easton building report the sale of the largest apartment property ever recorded in Somerville, whereby Harriet A. Conrad acquires the investment block numbered 109 Highland avenue, containing 33 modern apartments, situated on 12,000 square feet of land, in close proximity to the city hall, high school and the Y. M. C. A. This property is in the finest residential section of the city, built of dark red brick with colonial limestone trimmings and is four stories in height. The property carries a total assessed valuation of \$5,800, of which \$7500 is on the land. The grantor, Edgar E. Strout, president of the Trout Brothers Construction Corporation, conveys on private terms, but it is understood the asking price was \$125,000. Mrs. A. Z. Conrad buys for investment. As a part of the consideration Mr. Strout takes title to the Conrad ranch in Denver, Colo, 1½ miles north of the city limits. The ranch consists of 320 acres of exceptionally rich soil. Purchaser will take possession of the ranch within the next 30 days. It was valued at \$500 an acre. In the course of the negotiations of the above sales Messrs. Houghton & Rich, Edward Strout and W. W. Babcock spent 10 days in Denver inspecting the above ranch and other properties upon which agreements are now pending with announcements soon to follow.

**ANNOUNCEMENTS**

Winthrop Pettee and John A. Potter of the Niles building announce that on March 1 they will remove their offices to 78 Devonshire street. The firm will continue to carry on a general real estate business.

**WEST END CONVEYANCES**

Deeds have gone to record whereby title to the six-story brick buildings corner of 28-28A and 30 Phillips street passes from David Goodman to Abraham Kantor et al. There is a land area of 2129 square feet taxed on \$8500, also made part of the assessed value of \$24,000.

Another smaller transfer is recorded from Bessie Brown to Rebecca Schultz of the Niles building announced that on March 1 they will remove their offices to 78 Devonshire street. The firm will continue to carry on a general real estate business.

**SUBURBAN AND COUNTRY SALES**

Through the office of the Edward T. Harrington Company, one of the finest estates in Middlesex county is reported sold this week. It comprises the property owned and occupied as a country residence of the late Dr. John C. Munro at Acton. It comprises a 12-room dwelling house remodeled and modernized a few years ago at an expense of many thousands of dollars, also a 7-room farmers cottage with modern improvements, a large stable fitted with every modern improvement, also a large garage. There are 50 acres of land about half of which is under a high state of cultivation, the balance being in pasture and woodland, some 2000 pine trees having been set out within the past few years. The grounds are architecturally laid out and ornamented with rare shrubs and beautiful shade trees. A large artificial pond is one of the attractions of the estate. The grantor was Mary S. Munro, the purchaser being Mrs. I. B. Tucker.

The Chamber of Commerce fire prevention bill, Senate 313, has a provision for a first lien on account of the removal of combustible material by the proposed fire commission on the property from which the removal is made, if either the owner or occupant is negligent after due notice. Such a needlessly drastic enforcement may penalize the owner for the negligence of a tenant and naturally is opposed by both the directors and the legislative committee of the Boston real estate exchange.

The president of the Boston real estate exchange has appointed the committee of arrangements to have charge of the twenty-four annual dinner of members as follows: James Mason Rothwell, chairman Arthur Willis, secretary; Joseph D. Dillworth, Stephen A. Drew, Edward W. Grew, Paul M. Hamlen, Fred Holdsworth, John Wells Morris, Francis Peabody, Charles W. Restarick, Alexander Stainer, Frederic H. Vian.

The annual meeting of the Massachusetts Real Estate Exchange, at which a clerk, treasurer and board of directors for the ensuing year are to be elected, occurs next Thursday, March 5 at noon.

The exchange has elected the following new members within the past week: James M. Curley, William J. Hennessy, Edward J. Ball, E. W. Clarke, P. J. Sullivan, and Frank A. Kendall of Boston; Hon. August Belmont, New York city; Henry Duncan of Everett; William J. Cannon of Worcester, and C. H. Johnson, of the Johnson-Jordan Lumber Company of Malden.

There will be hearings at the State House next week upon two bills in which the Massachusetts exchange is especially interested, House 1772, which is an exact duplicate of the present New York law relative to fraudulent and misleading advertising and affecting real estate, to have a hearing on Tuesday, March 3, before the joint judiciary committee, and the committee on banks and banking is to give a hearing on House bill 1257, the so-called blue sky law, which was introduced again this year by the Massa-

chusetts exchange on Thursday, March 3. Committees from the Massachusetts exchange will appear in support of both these matters.

**DORCHESTER TRANSACTIONS**

There is a new owner for the brick buildings, 34 to 40 Leroy street, corner of Ditson street, including 595 square feet of land. Nathan Greene conveys to Thomas H. Connolly. The property is taxed for \$18,000, of which \$2000 applies to the land.

The frame dwelling house and lot number 23 Hendry street near Bowdoin street, Dorchester, assessed in the name of Emma K. Johnson, has passed into the possession of Bridget A. Flahive. The house is assessed for \$4800 and the 4794 square feet of land carries an additional \$100.

**LARGE SALE ON CAPE COD**

Through the office of Newall D. Atwood, who has just closed a large estate known as Larchmont by-the-Sea, at one time owned by Eben Jordan, Marcella Eldridge and John C. Paige, and cost them upward of \$200,000.

This property is situated on Pleasant bay, near Chatham, and contains 86 acres of land, covered with trees largely of pine, and possesses a fine sandy beach. The improvements consist of two frame dwellings, one of eight rooms and another of 14 rooms with modern improvements, and both completely furnished. The houses are supplied with a complete water system also.

Hereafter this estate will be called Great Point Bluff Eldridge Cottages. Title was conveyed by Winthrop Potter and John A. Potter to Charles Ashley Hardy of Weyland, Mass.

**MORE BACK BAY IMPROVEMENTS**

Another school building is to be added in the Fenway, through the purchase of Miss Lucy Wheeck from Amory Eliot, trustee, of a plot of ground containing 8100 square feet fronting on Brookline avenue, between Pilgrim road and Riverway. The parcel is assessed for \$12,900.

It is the purchaser's intention to have built on this site a kindergarten training school from plans drawn by Brainerd & Leeds. The building will be four stories high, of hollow terra cotta blocks, with stucco interior and trimmed in gray stone. Its general character is a very restrained French gothic.

Miss Wheeck will occupy a portion of the building as a private residence, the remainder to be divided into classrooms and dormitories to accommodate about 60 girls, together with the maids essential for serving them in dining rooms, laundries, etc. John C. Kiley represented the grantor and Henry W. Savage Inc. acted for the purchaser.

**WEST END CONVEYANCES**

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**SUFFOLK REGISTRY TRANSFERS**

The following list of property comprises the latest recorded transfers taken from the official report of the Real Estate Exchange:

**ROSTON (City Proper)**

Bessie Brown to Rebecca Schultz, Brighton st.; w. \$1.

David Goodman to Abraham Kantor et al., Anderson and Phillips st.; q. \$1.

**SOUTH BOSTON**

Curis H. Burt to Thomas F. McMahon et al., W. Eighth st.; q. \$1.

J. Whitman Bailey to Thomas F. McMahon et al., W. Eighth st.; q. \$1.

2. W. E. Johnson to Elizabeth M. Egan, Newman st.; q. \$1.

George M. Weaver to Gregory Mahan, Newman st.; lots; q. \$1.

**ROXBURY**

Thomas H. Connolly to William H. McGuire, Huntington st.; lots; q. \$1.

Margaret E. Smith to Isaac L. Verreut, Southwood st.; w. \$1.

Louis B. Dutton et al. to Lucy Wheelock, Rivington st.; q. \$12,500.

Otis N. Jones est. to William F. Jones et al., Cliff and Glenwood st.; d.; \$1.

**DORCHESTER**

Nathan Green to Thomas H. Connolly, Leroy and Ditson st.; q. \$1.

Emma K. Johnson to Bridget A. Flahive, Hendry st.; w. \$1.

Moody Land Trust to Albert J. Jaeger, st.; q. \$1.

James Barrett to Harry Gretzky et al., George E. K. Johnson to Oliver C. Faust, Blinn Hill st. and Brookview st.; q. \$1.

Oliver C. Faust to Anne Drey, Norfolk st. and Balon st.; Norfolk st.; q. \$1.

Wolf Gronberg, mfr.; q. \$1.

**WEST BOSTON**

Murdoch MacKenzie to Jeanie M. Towle, Clement av.; q. \$1.

Harold H. Rogers to Sidney V. Elms, Franklin st.; lots; q. \$1.

Christian Gaston to Joseph Maginot, Washington st.; w. \$1.

Sydney V. Elms to Ernest T. Tuthill, Farragut st.; lots; q. \$1.

Daniel J. Sullivan to James McKenna, Charlston st.; q. \$1.

**CHARLESTOWN**

William Murray est. to Amy B. Pease et al., Monument and Russell sts.; d.

John C. Pease to Russell st.; d.

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William Murray est. to Amy B. Pease et al., Monument and Russell sts.; d.

John C. Pease to Russell st.; d.

**MISS LIVINGSTON TO SPEAK**

Miss Rose Livingston of New York will be a speaker at the social hour to be held at the Massachusetts Woman Suffrage Association, 585 Boylston street, Sunday afternoon.

## SHIPPING NEWS

### PORT OF BOSTON

Arrived

Str. Governor Dingley, Clark, Portland, Me.

Str. City of Gloucester, Godfrey, Gloucester, Mass.

Tg. Piedmont, Hudgings, Portsmouth, twg by No 14 for Baltimore.

Tg. Lykes, Bentsen, Philadelphia, twg by Preston, Tabor and Barry.

Tg. Orion, Doane, Portland, Me.

Str. James S. Whitney, Crowell, New York.

Tg. Watuppa, Hammond, New York, twg by Greenwood.

Tg. J. S. Packard, from Newport, twing lighter No. 1.

**Cleared**

Str. Katahdin, Macbeth, Charleston, S. C., and Jacksonville.

Str. A. W. Perry (Br.), Ellis, Halifax, N. S.

Str. Gloucester, McDorman, Norfolk.

Str. Governor Dingley, Clark, Portland, Me.

Str. Melrose, Lamberts Point, Va.

Str. Lynn; steam lighter Herbert, Newburyport, twg by Preston, Lynn; Conestoga, Newburyport, twing by Langhorne; Lykens, Philadelphia, twg by Cacoos; Maple, Hill and Herndon; schr. Marguerite, Salisbury Beach; J. S. Packard, Providence, with it in tow.

**NEW YORK ARRIVALS**

Strs. Armenia, Hamburg via Halifax; Muncaster Castle, Japan and China; bark Daylight, Anderson, Hong Kong.

**COASTWISE TRAFFIC**

BALTIMORE, Feb. 28—Arrd., str.

Lancastrian, London and Antwerp; Bulgaria, Hamburg; Cassel, Bremen;

Str. W. H. Dotz, J. B. Thomas, Miss Helen Thomas, Mr. and Mrs. Edward Kimball, Miss L. Kimball, Miss Alice Kimball, Master S. Kimball, Mr. and Mrs. F. W. Kimball, Arthur C. Wanright, Mrs. W. R. Hayden, Miss P. Hayden and Mr. and Mrs. Edward Hobart.

With a cargo of coal for Boston, the steamer Charlemagne Tower, Jr. has put back into Norfolk, whence she sailed Wednesday, leaking. The vessel probably will make another start today.

Sailing for Mediterranean ports today, the North German Lloyd liner Koening Albert will be set back flush with the recessed portion, owing to the width of Devonshire street. The house is assessed for \$4800 and the 4794 square feet of land carries an additional \$100.

**APPEL, PEAR AND PEACH DISCUSSED BY FRUIT GROWERS**

Professor Waugh Is Among Lecturers Heard at Last of Series

Held at Horticultural Hall

"Can We Sell Our Apples" was the question discussed by Prof. F. A. Waugh at today's session of the course of lectures on fruit growing being conducted by the Massachusetts Agricultural College and the Massachusetts Horticultural Society in Horticultural hall. The other speakers are Wilfred Wheeler, on pear growing; Dr. A. C. Cane, on cooperation among fruit growers, and Professor Waugh, on peach growing. These lectures conclude the series.

The lecture that was to be given on

March 7 has been cancelled and it is hoped to have Dr. Perley Spaulding of

Boston speak on the subject on the earlier date.

Professor Waugh spoke of decrease

in the number of bearing trees. Since

1904 the number has decreased

yearly until in 1910 the census showed

that there were 50,000,000 less than in

1900. It was shown that there were 65,000,000 young trees that had not come into bearing. These trees will

increase the apple crop 44 per cent.

Professor Waugh said that out of 65,

000,000 young trees about 60,000,000

would be yielding apples within the next

few years, just about bringing the apple

# Stocks Close Irregular London Firm

## MORE HOPEFUL ATTITUDE OF THE TRADERS

Although No Actual Change of Importance Has Taken Place Tone of the Securities Markets Is Materially Better

## SPECIALTIES FIRMER

Stock market influences this week have been such as to cause an irregular trend of prices. The aggressive attitude of the bears was due to the technically weak position of the market and the some what strained Mexican situation.

The bears saw their opportunity and sold short, bringing about a sharp decline. When they bought to cover there was a good rally. There was no actual change in the situation to cause the rebound and the bulls took it for granted that the rally indicated strong underlying conditions. The attitude of the average trader is much more hopeful at the moment although most operators are moving with caution.

Some of the specialties came into prominence in the early part of the session today on the New York exchange. Good advances were made by Guggenheim and General Motors. Steel was strong.

New Haven was again disposed to sell off. American Woolen preferred and Granby advanced well on the local exchange.

Gains of a point or more were recorded in the New York market by National Biscuit, Baldwin Locomotive, Great Northern Ore, Wells Fargo and Sears Roebuck. General Motors was up 1% at the opening at 75 but lost most of the gain. Steel, Reading Union Pacific and Amalgamated Copper moved up moderately. U. S. Express and the Rock Island issues were weak. The closing was irregular.

On the local exchange Tamarack opened up 3% at 41% and advanced well above 42 before the close. Improvement was shown by Butte and Superior, Alaska Gold and Superior.

## INCOME BONDS OF NEW YORK RAILWAYS CO.

NEW YORK—In declaring \$23.45 per \$1000 bond, or 2.345 per cent on the income bonds for second six months of 1913, New York Railways added just \$68,000 from reserve funds to surplus earnings for the period. This "concession" was all that was made to bondholders who have been contesting for declaration of sufficient interest to make up the full 5 per cent for the year. Of the five directors representing bondholders one held out for full payment of 5 per cent, but the majority agreed on the basis of \$23.45.

New York Railways has been setting aside 8 per cent of gross for injury and damage claims reserve. But decision to pay \$23.45 for second six months of 1913 put the fund for that year on a 7% per cent basis. As the income bonds are cumulative for a year \$34,000 was taken from injury and damage claims reserve for first six months of the year, putting it on a 7% per cent basis, and the same basis obtained in second six months.

Protesting bondholders claim that the indenture securing income does not give directors discretion to leave the unexpended balance undisturbed, but contend that enough should be taken from this balance to make up full 5 per cent interest for the calendar year, during which the bonds are cumulative.

The 7% per cent of gross basis for injury and damage claims reserve will not be continued this year, but reserve of 8 per cent will be set aside.

## RAILWAY EARNINGS

### ROCK ISLAND LINES

NEW YORK—The situation in the naval stores market continued dull yesterday and consumers were clearly indisposed to anticipate requirements pending further price developments in the South. The market at Savannah has developed weakness in the face of the continuance of good inquiry for export purpose and dealers here are freely offering spirits of turpentine on the basis of 48%@47 cents per gallon.

Rosin—The common to good strained varieties were again freely offering on the basis of \$4.30@4.40 while other grades were quoted in proportion. Demand from all sources is only of a口头 character. The New York Commercial quotes:

Grade B \$4.30@4.40, D \$4.35@4.45, E \$4.40@4.50, F \$4.40@4.50, G \$4.45@4.55, H \$4.50@4.60, I \$4.55@4.60, K \$4.85@4.90, M \$5.75, N \$6.00, WG \$6.75, WW \$7.

Tar and pitch—Demand for the kiln-burned and retort descriptions was again very light and dealers were quoting from \$7.25@7.50 per barrel. Pitch is dull and offerings are freely made at from \$3.60 f.o.b. to \$4.25.

SAVANNAH—Friday's market—Spirits firm at 43¢. Sales 51, receipts 59, exports 551, stocks 15,558. Rosin firm. Sales 143, receipts 1186, exports 2481, stock 11,984. Prices: W, \$6.45; WG, \$6.10; N, \$5.95; M, \$5.10; K, \$4.25; H, \$4.05; G, \$4.02%; F, \$4; E, \$3.95; B, \$3.95.

### NEW YORK STOCKS

NEW YORK—Following are the transactions on the New York Stock Exchange, giving the opening, high, low and last sales today:

	Open	High	Low	Last
Adams Express	95	95	95	95
Alaska Gold	22 1/4	22 1/4	22 1/4	22 1/4
Allis Chal Mfg Co	13 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2
Allis Chal Mfg Co pf	48	48	48	48
Am As Chemical pf	95 1/2	95 1/2	95 1/2	95 1/2
Amalgamated	74 1/2	75	74 1/2	74 1/2
Am Can	30 1/2	30 1/2	20	20
American Cities pf	61 1/2	61 1/2	61 1/2	61 1/2
Am Cotton Oil	44 1/2	44 1/2	44 1/2	44 1/2
Am Express	105	107	105	107
Am H & L pf	22	22	22	22
Am Linseed Oil	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2
Am Smelting	67 1/2	68	67 1/2	68
Am Steel Fy	36	36	36	36
American Sugar	106 1/2	107 1/2	106 1/2	107 1/2
American Sugar pf	113 1/2	113 1/2	113 1/2	113 1/2
Am Tel & T	120 1/2	120 1/2	120 1/2	120 1/2
American Woolen pf	77	77	77	77
Am Zinc	19	19	19	19
Ariz Com	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2
Boston & Maine	44	44	43 1/2	43 1/2
Butte & Sup	35 1/2	36	35 1/2	35 1/2
Calumet & Ariz	67 1/2	68	67 1/2	68
Centennial	17	17	17	17
Chino	42	42	42	42
Copper Range	38 1/2	38	38	38
Cum Power pf	97	97	97	97
East Butte	12	12	12	12
Edison Elec	260	260	260	260
Fitchburg pf	86 1/2	86 1/2	86 1/2	86 1/2
Franklin	6 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2
Ga Ry & Elec pf	87	87	87	87
General Elec	147 1/2	147 1/2	147 1/2	147 1/2
Granby	85	85	85	85
Greene-Cananea	38 1/2	38 1/2	38 1/2	38 1/2
GT Norrs	121 1/2	121 1/2	121 1/2	121 1/2
Iale Royale	21 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2
Kerr Lake	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2
Keweenaw	4	4	4	4
Lake Copper	9	9	9	9
Mass	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2
Mass Elec pf	62	62	62	62
Mass Gas pf	93	93	93	93
Michigan	1	1	1	1
New Aradian	4	4	4	4
New England Tel	138 1/2	138 1/2	138 1/2	138 1/2
Nipissing	6 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2
North Butte	29	29	28	28
N Y N H & H	67	67	67	67
Nor Texas Elec	105	105	105	105
Old Colony Mining	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2
Pond Creek Coal	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2
Pullman	154 1/2	154 1/2	154 1/2	154 1/2
Rocco Button	18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2
Reece Folding Mac.	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2
Santa Fe	2	2	2	2
Shannon	6 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2
Shattuck & Ariz	28 1/2	29	28	29
St Mary's	39 1/2	39 1/2	39 1/2	39 1/2
Superior	20	30	30	30
Sup & Boston	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2
Swift & Co.	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2
Tamarack	41 1/2	41 1/2	41 1/2	41 1/2
Torrington	28 1/2	28 1/2	28 1/2	28 1/2
United Fruit	167	167	166 1/2	166 1/2
Uni Shoe Mac	54 1/2	54 1/2	54 1/2	54 1/2
Uni Shoe Mac pf	28 1/2	28 1/2	28 1/2	28 1/2
U S Smelting	41 1/2	41 1/2	41 1/2	41 1/2
U S Smelting pf	48 1/2	48 1/2	48 1/2	48 1/2
U S Steel	64 1/2	64 1/2	64 1/2	64 1/2
U S Steel pf	110	110	110	110
Utah Cons.	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2
Utah Copper	55	55	55	55
Wollaston	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
West End	70 1/2	70 1/2	70 1/2	70 1/2
Western Union rts	8	8	8	8
Wolverine	47	47	47	47

### MARKET OPINIONS

I. M. Taylor & Co., Boston: The market remains sensitive to Mexican influences. While intervention is plainly no part of President Wilson's policy, there are growing signs of restlessness in Congress. Undoubtedly the real danger lies in the possibility that the administration may be forced into active interference south of the Rio Grande by outside agencies. Conditions in Mexico have a way of frequently taking an ominous turn; consequently, no analysis of the financial situation is trustworthy which does not take this into account.

Hayden, Stone & Co., Boston—But, after all, the most important factor, as affecting confidence and business, is a political one. Until recently this was a depressing influence. We believe, henceforth, it will be the reverse. Two of the administration's most important measures have been passed and their unsettling effect registered. It is only reasonable to suppose that the administration wishes the endorsement of the country in the congressional elections of next fall, and realizing that to win these, business conditions must register a tremendous improvement, will, entirely properly, lend its influence toward this end.

Clement, Parker & Co., Boston: We believe that the recent success of the bears is only temporary, and that the conditions in and out of the stock market at present do not warrant any lower level of prices. The public has been kept out of the market through fear of adverse developments, but with any resumption of outside buying it will be found that stocks have gone into strong hands.

Pettigrew, Bright & Co., Boston: This year's market has acted very well, when due consideration is given to the influences at work. The administration's policies, the legislation actual and prospective, drastic changes in economics, European and Mexican unrest, revision of the whole business of stock exchange activities, and of general investment methods, trade pause and decreasing railroad earnings, with doubts as to dividends here and there, and the whole burden of unsettlement consequent on the broad changes of the time—these influences are quite enough to excite wonder that the stock market has stood up as well as it has.

Wiggins & Elwell, Boston: We feel that the recession may go further but recommend purchase of stocks on weak days. Many feel that the present level of prices has over-discounted the improvement in conditions that has occurred to date, but the improvement in many important fundamental factors is substantial and seems likely to continue. There has been a good recovery in bond prices and investment demand, and a good increase in bank reserves with general easing of the world's money rates.

O. H. Ateshian, of C. W. Macquoid & Co., New York: Industrial and business outlook is improving. The disturbing state of affairs in number of railroad cases, altogether individual, are being uncovered one by one, and process of readjustment now in progress, should bring about greater stability to the general list. Freight rate case is not going to be entirely unfavorable to railroads, while the Mexican situation is nearing its climax and it cannot remain much longer as an uncertain and disturbing factor. Outlook is not as unfavorable as it is portrayed in some quarters and the next turn of improvement should be more convincing and more lasting.

J. S. Bach & Co., New York: That the market does not go lower in evidence of the otherwise strong foundations on which a spring advance, both in the stock market and in business, may be built. Prices of many securities, both stocks and bonds, are unquestionably below real value, and these, if bought now and held, will produce good income and eventually should show profits of gratifying proportions.

### BOSTON STOCKS

BOSTON—The following are the transactions of the Boston Stock Exchange, giving the opening, high, low and last sales today:

	Open	High	Low	Last
Ahmeek	290	290	290	290
Alaska Gold	21 1/2	22 1/2	21 1/2	22
Algoma	1	1	1	1
Am Ag Chem	54 1/2	54 1/2	54 1/2	54

# Latest News of the Financial World

## TEXAS COTTON PURSUING WAITING ATTITUDE JUST NOW

Usual Period of Inactivity at This Season Due to Uncertainty Prevailing as to Actual Number of Bales of Crop Just Made and Coming Crop

GALVESTON, Tex.—General quiet has ruled in the Texas cotton markets for several weeks. There seems to be a general waiting attitude. Everybody is waiting for the other fellow to make the first move. Prices have held generally steady, with but slight declines, and the business at times has been fairly active. This period of every cotton year experiences a season of inactivity. It is a period of considerable uncertainty, both in so far as the actual number of bales of the crop just made is concerned and also the prospects for the new crop to be made. Traders generally seem inclined to rest on their arms, as it were, allowing things to take their course until the actual count of bales of the old crop is to be had and some tangible evidence of the new crop has been made manifest. The present year sees no exception to the rule.

Within the dullness that has characterized the cotton markets in Texas during the past few months and is likely to characterize them for two or three weeks longer, there are a number of things that are even now attracting the attention of the traders and will influence their early operations regarding next year's crop.

Of the things in which traders are interesting themselves at present new crop preparations and prospects are of prime importance. The forwardness of the work on the farms is a point which is not being overlooked, and closely associated are the prevailing weather conditions and indications for planting weather.

Abundance of autumn rains and warm weather during December and January have enabled farmers to plow their lands and farm work generally in Texas is well advanced for this time of the year.

Recent cold weather has delayed them somewhat, and the opinion is expressed by some that the recent cold weather may so chill the freshly plowed ground that farmers must delay spring planting.

It is also given out in some quasi-official weather forecasts that a late spring will result, and this, too, will delay early planting in Texas. These two views among the talent seem to balance, however, and those who are not actively aligned on one side or the other are inclined to take the mean and say the season is about an average, with whatever advantage there may be in favor of the planters who want to get their cotton in the ground as early as possible.

Another view that now points to a larger yield than the average is that the cold freezes of the winter have destroyed the insects in the ground and that the crop this year will be less troubled with insect pests than formerly. No fear need be felt for the boll weevil these traders say.

It is generally accepted that farmers are preparing this year to plant a larger acreage to cotton than last year, but whether or not such an amount of cotton will be actually planted remains to be seen. There are several factors that stand in the way of the planters now. Chief among these is the scarcity of seed, although it is generally recog-

nized now that this problem will not be as serious as at first thought. More seed is available than at first anticipated and energies of commercial organizations throughout Texas have been turned to the question of providing sufficient seed of good quality to supply the farmers. These commercial bodies have been far more successful than the individual farmers could have been and as a result great quantities of cotton seed have been shipped into the needy districts and distributed to the planters at actual cost.

The rich valley farms of the Brazos and Colorado rivers, which were flooded last fall, are fast being put in readiness for planting. While the damage to these valleys was great, amounting to millions, the heaviest loss has fallen on the landlords who owned vast acres cultivated by tenant farmers. In self-defense these owners have been compelled to build tenant houses to replace those destroyed and otherwise prepare to have their land farmed and planted to the most profitable crop. These large farm owners somehow feel that cotton is the most profitable crop they can grow, as it is about the only crop that will bring immediate cash returns, and cash is what these farmers want. This condition indicates that there will be an unusually large acreage planted to cotton in these rich valleys, which are the most productive portions of the state.

Considerable attention has been given to the spot markets and the amount of actual cotton offered recently. Spot markets throughout the south have remained generally firm; in most instances there have been slight advances. Not much actual cotton has come into sight, and it is generally felt that but little of the staple held by farmers has been offered for sale. They are still holding for better prices than have been offered and many are determined to hold their cotton until the new crop is made. The farmers generally are in the same strongly fortified positions and are not compelled to sell their cotton. They have cash to make the new crop and many are inclined to go ahead with the new crop and let the old crop take care of itself for the present.

The figures of consumption have been generally favorable to higher prices and were it not at the quiet season of the year when there is a natural dullness in trading operations, the bullish figures of consumption would cause marked advances and a decidedly bullish market.

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During 1913 the company materially increased its plants in all departments necessary to expansion of its business, Richmond refinery being increased to daily capacity of 65,000 barrels, El Segundo refinery to 20,000 and Bakersfield refinery to 10,000 barrels, with additional pipe line facilities needed to supply respective plants.

Two tank vessels of first class were constructed of 36,000 and 60,000 barrels capacity, and paid for.

All new plant construction during 1913 is now running up to full capacity to take care of business of 1914, and further extensions are necessary.

Construction for current year will entail about \$5,000,000, covering a new barrels steel tankage for additional storage, increased capacity for refineries and pipe lines and for additional marketing stations on Pacific coast.

It is believed that there has been a pretty good cleaning up of what had been considered surplus stocks, and there is no talk at present of concessions made to induce purchasers to lay in supplies, although the fact is realized that the flerry may prove only a temporary one. Should retailers continue in the next three or four weeks to reduce their holdings at the rate of recent deliveries, there would be a fair different story to tell, for that implies a shrinkage of supply to somewhat less than the normal level at this period.

A feeling more akin to cheerfulness is apparent in the trade, and it seems assured that the time for making new contracts will be approached under more favorable conditions than appeared possible a few weeks ago.

There is a fair movement of bituminous coal, and more deliveries on contracts have been necessitated by general weather and business conditions.

There is no equitable change in the textile situation, but some cotton mills

are naming higher prices for fabrics.

Much interest is being shown in the forthcoming auction sales at London, which will be attended by more American buyers than at any time for over a year.

Failures this week numbered 350 in the United States against 263 last year, and 47 in Canada compared with 39 a year ago.

## BUSINESS IS EXPECTED TO MOVE FORWARD

From Now on Steady Improvement Is Anticipated as Basic Elements Continue Favorable—Wholesalers and Jobbers

### AN OPTIMISTIC TONE

With the passing of February hope is entertained that from now on business will steadily improve. The month just ending has been a quiet period. At the same time conditions are favorable and the foundation is laid for future expansion. Bradstreet's says:

Basic developments continue favorable notwithstanding the fact that heavy storms and very low temperatures during the fore part of the week hampered trade. In consequence of these apparently adverse elements, house buying did not expand to the degree expected.

In all, a liberal wholesale and jobbing business is under way. Manufacturers are adding to their working forces, complaints of idleness are not so numerous, traffic in coal has further improved, thanks to cold weather, railroad tonnage is heavier, and in the steel industry specifications are liberal.

Bank clearings for \$2,711,381,000, a decrease of 0.6 per cent from the like week of last year. Outside of New York there has been a loss of 6.4 per cent from the corresponding week of 1913, and at New York 12 per cent.

Exports of wheat and flour, 2,947,966 bushels; corn, 22,780 bushels.

Trade in Canada still is quiet, but sentiment continues to improve. Retail dealers are not buying freely for the future.

R. G. Dunn & Co.'s Weekly Review of Trade says:

While weather conditions had a tendency to check progress in commercial and industrial channels, reports from the leading centers continue optimistic in tenor. Best news emanated from those lines benefiting by the low temperatures, notably heavy weight apparel, footware and fuel.

The retail demand for shoes and rubber goods has broadened materially and operations at the factories are expected to enlarge in consequence. On the other hand, purchases of leather are confined mainly to immediate needs and trading in hides has diminished somewhat. Values on both, however, are firmly held.

There is no essential change in the textile situation, but some cotton mills require additional contracts to keep machinery running. Conspicuous strength is manifest in wool and manufacturers are naming higher prices for fabrics.

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The figures of consumption have been generally favorable to higher prices and were it not at the quiet season of the year when there is a natural dullness in trading operations, the bullish figures of consumption would cause marked advances and a decidedly bullish market.

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All new plant construction during 1913 is now running up to full capacity to take care of business of 1914, and further extensions are necessary.

Construction for current year will entail about \$5,000,000, covering a new barrels steel tankage for additional storage, increased capacity for refineries and pipe lines and for additional marketing stations on Pacific coast.

It is believed that there has been a pretty good cleaning up of what had been considered surplus stocks, and there is no talk at present of concessions made to induce purchasers to lay in supplies, although the fact is realized that the flerry may prove only a temporary one. Should retailers continue in the next three or four weeks to reduce their holdings at the rate of recent deliveries, there would be a fair different story to tell, for that implies a shrinkage of supply to somewhat less than the normal level at this period.

A feeling more akin to cheerfulness is apparent in the trade, and it seems assured that the time for making new contracts will be approached under more favorable conditions than appeared possible a few weeks ago.

There is a fair movement of bituminous coal, and more deliveries on contracts have been necessitated by general weather and business conditions.

There is no equitable change in the textile situation, but some cotton mills

are naming higher prices for fabrics.

Much interest is being shown in the forthcoming auction sales at London, which will be attended by more American buyers than at any time for over a year.

Failures this week numbered 350 in the United States against 263 last year, and 47 in Canada compared with 39 a year ago.

There is a generally strong feeling among Texas traders that March commitments will be sufficiently heavy to cause advances. Other traders, however, believe that there will be a preponderance of low grades and lower prices will result. All will await with considerable interest to see the immediate effect of the notice day

# Leading Events in Athletics

## SCHOOLBOYS IN BOSTON TODAY FOR TRACK MEET

New England Interscholastic Athletic Association Holds Annual Meeting at Boston A. A. Clubhouse This Morning

## ENTRY LIST IS BIG

Delegates from 24 schools and representatives from Harvard and Yale were present at the twenty-ninth annual meeting of the Interscholastic Association of the Amateur Athletes of New England, held this morning in the fencing room of the Boston Athletic Association club house on Exeter street. The session was short, there being little business to discuss except the election of officers, which resulted as follows: President, R. F. Cleveland, Exeter; vice-president, T. J. Whelen, Worcester Academy; secretary and treasurer, W. T. Dunn, who has held the office since 1901. George V. Brown of the B. A. A. was reelected for three years to the graduate committee, while the Morris Heights high school and the Swampscott high school were admitted to the association by unanimous vote. The other members of the graduate committee are J. P. Spang '15 of Harvard and W. J. Bingham '16 of Harvard.

An undergraduate committee was elected as follows: M. Price, Brookline high school; H. E. Van Horne, Worcester Academy, and E. Morse, Country day school.

T. H. Cornell of Yale addressed the meeting and urged all the schools represented to send teams to the Yale schoolboy meet at New Haven May 16. Mr. Cornell stated that the object of this meet is to bring the schools of New England and those of the central states into closer contact and that this meet will give the members of the New England schools a lot of experience that they would not get otherwise.

James Greenough of the Harvard University A. A. invited all present to send teams to the Harvard schoolboy meet which will be held June 6, the same date as last year. Last year, he said, there were 168 entries, representing 20 schools, and he hoped there would be a great many more this year.

The championship indoor track and field meet in Mechanics hall this afternoon is the twenty-fifth, and while it was not expected that many if any of the present records would be broken this afternoon, it was certain that some excellent competition would be furnished. One of the largest entry lists ever received for such a meet assured the competing of a large field.

The revised list of competitors showed that there were no less than 607 entries in all. This made 43 more entries than were scheduled to compete in 1913.

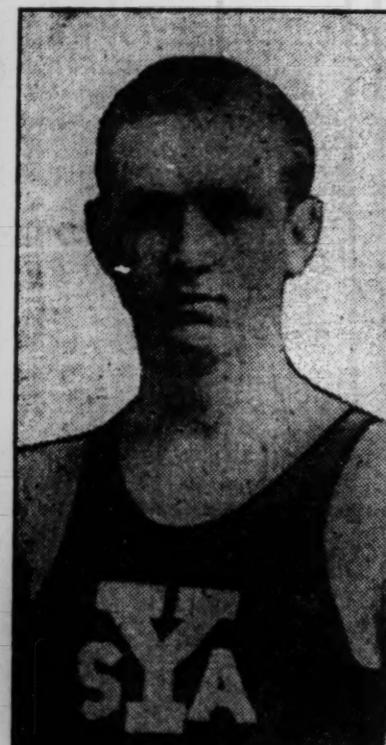
As it is always the case, the largest number of aspirants for a title was found in the 40-yard dash. No less than 62 boys being contestants. A record that is thought may be broken today is that for the 600-yard run. M. B. Orr of Phillips Exeter Academy, who won the title in 1912, has shown better time in practice than the present mark, and if forced to his best may make a new mark.

A feature of the meet is expected to be the relay race between the Boston Athletic Association world's record 390-yard quartet and the Harvard varsity team, which holds the next best record for the distance. Both of these teams have been practising hard for the event and it is predicted that a new mark will be established. The order of events follows:

1—Harvard vs. B. A. A.  
2—Forty-yard dash; trial and semi-final heats.  
3—One thousand-yard run.  
4—Forty-yard dash; final heat.  
5—Team races (6).  
6—One hundred-yard run; trial heats.  
7—Forty-five-yard high hurdles; trial and semi-final heats.  
8—Sixty-yard run; trial heats.  
9—One mile run.  
10—Final 300-yard run.  
11—Final 600-yard run.  
12—Team races (6).  
13—Forty-five-yard high hurdles; final heats.  
14—Team races (5).  
15—Running high jump.  
Putting 16-pound shot.

—ORDER OF TEAM RACES  
1. Winchester High vs. Worcester Classical high school vs. Somerville high school.  
2. Boston College high school vs. Illustration school.  
3. Deacon Academy vs. Dorchester High.  
4. Morris Heights high school vs. B. M. High and L. school.  
5. Roxbury Latin school vs. Country Day school.  
6. Salem High school vs. Beverly High school.  
7. Watertown High vs. Johnson High vs. Lawrence Academy vs. Tilton Seminary.  
8. Lynn Classical high school vs. Mechanics Arts school.  
9. Medford high school vs. Malden High school.  
10. St. John's vs. Haverhill High vs. Lynn H. S.  
11. B. A. A. midges vs. Fessenden school.  
12. Dedham High vs. Needham High.  
13. Hyde Park High vs. Wellesley High.  
14. Melrose High vs. Stoneham High vs. Saugus High school.  
15. Newton High school vs. Brookline High school.  
16. Chelmsford High school vs. West Roxbury High school vs. Quincy High vs. East Boston High school.  
17. Allen school vs. Brown & Nichols school.  
18. B. A. A. midges vs. R. S. L. midges vs. H. S. of Commerce midges.  
19. B. A. A. midges—Team "A" vs. Team "B".  
20. High School of Commerce vs. Pow. der Point school.  
21. Lawrence High school vs. Lowell High school.  
22. English High school vs. Boston Latin school.  
23. Exeter Academy vs. Worcester Acad.

## LED HIS TEAM TO CHAMPIONSHIP



CAPT. PAUL ROBERTS '14  
Yale varsity swimming team

## WILL VOTE TODAY ON SUMMER BALL

AMHERST, Mass.—Amherst undergraduates vote today as to whether Amherst shall allow summer baseball. For the past week and a half discussion has taken place and among the speakers were Dr. Nichols of Harvard and John P. Henry of the Washington Americans. Letters have been received from different colleges in regard to their stand on the question. The sentiment is slightly in favor of allowing summer baseball.

The baseball squad has been warming up in the cage under the tutelage of Coach Davis. The main problem that confronts the coach is the developing of strong substitutes for Robinson, the star pitcher. From the squad of Warren, Brough and E. W. Fuller, Coach Davis expects to develop strong substitutes in the box. The other two vacancies, at shortstop and third base, will be easily filled, as several men are competing for these positions.

## FOUR NATIONS CHALLENGE CUP

NEW YORK—The entry list of the nations for the Davis international lawn tennis challenge cup will close on Monday, March 2. This announcement was made by R. D. Wren, president of the United States National Lawn Tennis Association, Friday, and also the fact that challenges had been received from France, Belgium, Australia and England.

Wren has sent special cable messages to Germany, South Africa and a telegram to Canada requesting their entry. He expects to receive favorable replies by Monday. The draw for the challenging nations will be held at Wren's office on Tuesday, March 3, at noon. Arrangements for playing the matches and the naming of the American defenders of the cup will be made at later date.

CUBAN TITLE WON BY W. J. TRAVIS

NEW YORK—Walter J. Travis of Garden City won the championship of Cuba for the second year in succession by defeating R. A. Gray of the home club 2 up and 1 to play in the 36-hole final round of the tournament over the lines of the Club house of Havana.

The tournament held last week was the second and the entry was not only larger than at first, but there was a better American representation.

PRINCETON GYMNASTS BEAT PENN

PHILADELPHIA—Princeton won a closely contested gymnastic competition from the University of Pennsylvania here Friday night by a score of 29 to 24. Wolf and Vroman won the meet for Princeton when they took first and second places on the parallel bars.

PILGRIMS DEFEAT SYRACUSE

SYRACUSE, N. Y.—In one of the fastest games of hockey ever witnessed in this city, the local seven was defeated by the lightning play of the Pilgrim A. A. team of Boston at the arena Friday night. The final score was, Pilgrim A. A. 4, Syracuse 3.

UMPIRE, QUIGLEY SIGNS

NEW YORK—Secretary John A. Heyder of the National league has received the signed contract of Umpire E. C. Quigley, and the league's staff is now complete. Quigley worked in several games last season and is physical director at St. Mary's College in Kansas.

FULLERTON HARVARD CAPTAIN

B. M. Fullerton '16 of Spokane, Wash., has been elected captain of the Harvard swimming team for 1915. Fullerton swims the short dashes. He prepared at Andover, where he was the captain of the swimming team.

BOSTON RED SOX PRACTISE TODAY

HOT SPRINGS, Ark.—Manager W. F. Carrigan plans to put his Boston American baseball squad through its first practise work of the season today with a two-hour session on the local diamond.

## PRINCETON WINS AT WATER POLO, YALE SWIMMING

Orange and Black and Blue Representatives Successfully Defend Their Aquatic Championships of 1913 in Dual Meet

## BREAK RELAY RECORD

PRINCETON, N. J.—Princeton and Yale aquatic stars are today receiving congratulations over their retaining their college championships of 1913 for another season following the victory of the Yale swimming team against Princeton, and the Princeton water polo victory over Yale Friday night in the local pool.

Yale won the swimming title by a score of 31 points to 22, while the Tiger water polo combination won that title from Yale by a score of 29 to 24, Princeton winning at the very end.

The intercollegiate record in the relay race was also lowered by 2.2-5s. when the Yale quartet finished the distance in 2m. 30s.

Upsets in the fancy diving and the 100-yard swims were seen when McAlenan of Yale, the intercollegiate title holder and Olympic representative failed to get a place in that event.

Captain Cross of the Tigers, the intercollegiate record holder in the 100-yard swim, was beaten by Capt. Paul Roberts of Yale. The absence of O'Sullivan, Princeton's star 60-yard swimmer, necessitated Captain Cross swimming in four events, and he was handicapped when the 100-yard swim was held. The summary:

Relay race—Won by Yale (Summers, Mayer, Marr, Roberts); Princeton (Hessenbruch, Lester, Selby, Cross), second. 4m. 2.2-5s. (new record).

200-yard dash—Won by Roberts; Mayer, third. Time, 28.2-8s.

220-yard swim—Won by Cross; Princeton, third; Yale, second; Lester, Princeton, third; Summers, 2m. 43.1-0s.

100-yard swim—Won by Keyes, Yale, with 68ft. 6in.; Painter, Princeton, 67ft. 6in.; second; Kent, Yale, 63ft. 6in.

Water polo lineup:

PRINCETON.....YALE

Scouts, g. ....Broden, O'Sullivan, r. ....Von Holt

Butler, l. ....T. Smith

Selby, r. ....MacLeish

H. L. ....Steiner, C. Steiner

Frissel, r. ....Steiner

Captain—Von Holt, Steiner (3), Hessenbruch (2), Ill (2), O'Sullivan. Thrown goals from fre style—Steiner (2), Selby (2). Substitution—For Mayer, Yale, with O'Sullivan. Referee—de B. Handel of New York A. C. Umpires—Mr. Cady of Philadelphia and Schryock of Pennsylvania. Time—Three six-minute periods.

M'LOUGHLIN NOT TO PLAY TENNIS AT WIMBLEDON

SAN FRANCISCO—Maurice E. McLaughlin, the American tennis champion, cannot spare the time this year to go to England and play at Wimbledon in the British championships.

"The trip would mean a month of traveling," said McLaughlin Friday, "so say nothing of time for practise, and I don't feel that I can afford it."

In 1913 McLaughlin won the Wimbledon tournament and the right to meet Anthony F. Wilding in what is generally regarded as the world's championship match. The great New Zealander defeated him in a wonderful match.

Wilding will visit the United States this year as a member of the Australian team in quest of the Davis international cup.

PENN FENCERS DEFEAT CORNELL BY 6 TO 3 SCORE

PHILADELPHIA—The University of Pennsylvania won a fencing meet from Cornell Friday night, but lost in wrestling to Yale and in a gymnastic contest to Princeton. Pennsylvania took six of the fencing bouts to three for Cornell. Van Bushkirk, the Pennsylvania captain, was the star of the meet, winning all three of his bouts.

Yale won the wrestling meet, 23 to 9.

Dorizas, Pennsylvania's champion strong man, maintained his record of all opponents in less than a half minute and obtained the only fall secured by Pennsylvania by throwing Kohler, the Yale heavyweight, in 19 seconds.

Princeton captured the gymnastic competition, 20 to 24.

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## MEET TONIGHT TO DECIDE ON PLACE TO HOLD GAMES

Intercity Team Matches Go to New York Stars—Championship Taken by 97 Out of 100

NEW YORK—Matters of unusual importance will come before the executive committee of the I. C. A. A. A. at their second mid-winter session here tonight.

The most important question to be decided is the location of the intercollegiate track games to be held May 29 and 30. The choice is thought to lie between Harvard, Pennsylvania and Syracuse. The latter, however, will probably not get the games for a few years.

Although the Harvard Stadium was the scene of the I. C. A. A. A. games last year, the general approval of the management of the meet and the facilities there, may succeed in convincing the committee that the meet should be held there for the second consecutive year. Pennsylvania, however, is well located, and has a record of many meets well staged.

Another important point to be considered is the scoring in the intercollegiate meet. It has been proposed that the system be changed so that five places count, first place for 5 points, second 4, third 3, and so on. Lastly, the question of the proposed indoor track meet will be settled. This plan calls for a meet to be held every March with championships awarded and points scored on the usual basis. There will be several relays at distances varying from 150 yards to 2000 yards to the man. The field events will be contested by teams of five men, the team having the lowest score (as in cross-country) will be the winner.

AMATEUR TITLE TRAPSHOOT WON BY R. L. SPOTTS

NEW YORK—Local trapshooters won the amateur indoor championship and intercity team matches Friday in the closing day's shooting at Madison Square Garden. R. L. Spotts captured the amateur championship with a score of 97 out of a possible 100. E. Von Yengeake was second with 96 and E. B. Stephenson third with 91.

The New York city first team easily won the special team shoot at the traps, scoring a total of 231 points. The New York second team followed with 197, the Philadelphia quintet finished third one point less than the local team; Trenton came fourth with 191. R. L. Spotts of the winning team was high gun, scoring 48 out of a possible 50.

Mrs. L. G. Vogel, the woman's indoor national champion, defended her title during the week, being high gun with 47. Mrs. Houghton and Miss Jennie Thorpe were the runners-up, each having a score of 37. The women's competition closed with the championship event.

Neaf Aggar, former indoor champion, led the professionals with a high score of 239, out of a possible 250 for the week. The other scores were H. H. Stevens, 237; W. H. Hammond, 227; Jack Fanning, 221; W. B. Darton, 214, and J. M. Hawkins, 213.

NATIONALS OFF FOR TRAINING CAMP TONIGHT

The Boston National League Baseball players in charge of Secretary Herman Nickerson will leave this city on the midnight train for New York, en route for their training quarters in Macon, Ga. The party will include J. Connolly, T. Griffith, Walter Maranville, Leslie Mann, Walter Kenefick, George Tyler, Fred Tyler and James Neary, trainer.

At New York the party will be joined by Richard Rudolph and John Martin, the former living in New York and the latter coming up from Plainfield, N. J. According to schedule the party should arrive in Macon at 6:35 Monday evening, where they will be met by Manager George T. Stallings. Other members of the team in all parts of the country have been furnished transportation and will make their way to the training camp individually, where they are supposed to report for work on or before March 3, the day set for the first practice of the 1914 team.

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HARVARD CUTS BATTERY SQUAD

The Harvard varsity baseball squad of battery candidates was cut after Friday afternoon's practise in the cage. Dr. Sexton is now drilling the pitchers in throwing to dummy batters and Captain Wingate is also helping in coaching the battery men.

As a result of

## THE HOME FORUM

## PROTECTION OF THE ANGELS

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

THE Scriptural records are thronged with that "innumerable company of angels" of which Paul writes. Angels protected and led those who were obedient to God. Angels spoke to Abraham, to Moses and the prophets, and directed and delivered Jacob. An angel brought to Mary the promise of the Saviour and announced his appearing to the waiting shepherds. Angels ministered to Jesus in the wilderness; delivered Paul from shipwreck and Peter from prison. In the Book of Revelation it is the angels who proclaim the destruction of evil and the dominion of good. All of these Biblical references are illuminated by the definition of angels given on page 581 of the Christian Science text-book, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures": "God's thoughts passing to man; spiritual intuitions, pure and perfect; the inspiration of goodness, purity, and immortality, countering all evil, sensuality, and mortality."

It is apparent from the study of the Bible in this new light that these thoughts of God, these "spiritual intuitions" appeared to and communed with those who were receptive and who reflected goodness and purity. This is the requirement now as it was of old if men would entertain angels. We love to think of the child Samuel talking with God because of the purity of his thoughts. When the angel appeared to Moses out of the burning bush, it is written that God did not speak to him until he had turned aside—until he manifested receptivity to God's thoughts.

Are we listening for these spiritual inspirations? Do we believe they will come to us? Are we at home when they knock at the door of consciousness? We may entertain angels unawares, or ceasing to entertain them we forget their protection. On the other hand, spiritual intuition may be cultivated and increased by watching and praying expectantly for divine wisdom, guidance, and protection in all our ways, by striving to be awake to the God-sent messages which come to us every hour, and by un-

reserved, spontaneous obedience to them. If we put aside the blinding veils of educated beliefs and human will sufficiently to perceive and follow these spiritual guides they will lead us out of darkness and bondage into freedom and light. If we lend ourselves to these heavenly monitors, we shall know what to do, and how to do, and when to do, at every point of experience and under every circumstance. They will warn us of danger, protect us from accident and contagion, guard our dwelling places, prevent us from stumbling and control our undertakings great and small. We can never be alone or forsaken with God's thoughts near. The sustaining and protecting presence and power of divine Love is expressed in God's thoughts of man.

We who laugh at the childish superstition that angels exist in the flesh should not blush to believe in them. We need not, however, invest them with flowing white robes and feathered wings, seeking rather to de-materialize our conceptions and to realize that angels are indeed God's thoughts bearing only the spiritual qualities of purity and love. Childlike faith that God's thought angels are always near, underneath and overhead and all around, is a wonderful protection. Simple confidence that we are free to talk with God through His own thoughts with us is an ever-availing help in time of trouble.

God's thoughts—good thoughts—have the power to counteract evil suggestions, to protect those who think good and those of whom good is thought as well. To know that God's thoughts alone can come to man is to be protected in the measure of the thoroughness of such knowing. Evil beliefs have no other way to get at us than through perverted thought processes. So long as we are good, we are safe. As you think the wiser? Which is more like you?—Youth's Companion.

## Two Men

One man walks solemnly with puckered brows and eyes cast down thinking of a thousand frets, dreading tomorrow, and regretting yesterday. Another laughs and whistles, careless in every step and gesture, looking at the trees and the flowers, and the white clouds and the blue sky—looking, above all, at human faces, and making them smile back at him. Which of these two men do you think is the wiser? Which is more like you?—Youth's Companion.

## Oratory of John Bright and Mr. Gladstone Compared

SPEAKING in the House of Commons in April, 1889, Lord Salisbury said of John Bright: "He was the greatest master of English oratory that this generation has produced, or I may say several generations back. I have met men who have heard Pitt and Fox, and in whose judgment their eloquence at its best was inferior to the finest efforts of John Bright."

Lord Salisbury's opinion, which would place Bright as an orator above Gladstone, says George Macaulay Trevelyan in his "Life of John Bright," is not universally accepted; it would indeed be easy to draw up two lists—one in favor of Gladstone and the other in favor of Bright—from among statesmen who heard them both and were competent to judge. John Bright had the merits and defects of simplicity, Gladstone of complexity. Gladstone—even in the whirlwind of his own oratory, arms overhead, and eyes flashing—was always a debater, meeting his opponent's every argument, instructing his audience, often exciting

them over the details of some financial or legislative measure.

Bright, on the other hand, for all that he never gave the rein to his passion, never swung his arm and scarcely raised his voice—was first and foremost a preacher of broad principles in their moral and poetic force, a speaker less instructive but even more moving than Gladstone. He has himself described the difference between them thus: "When I speak I strike across from headland to headland. Mr. Gladstone follows the coastline; and when he comes to a navigable river he is unable to resist the temptation of tracing it to its source."

Of the two, it is Bright whose speeches can be read with greatest pleasure, though that perhaps is no test of oratory. Gladstone's orations suffer in the reading from a quality which made them delightful to hear, their dependence on the skill of the speaker to effect his escape with grammar intact from the maze of parentheses—an operation safely sustained on that magnificent voice

and by those dramatic gestures. Bright's voice, too, was a gift of heaven; he had never to shout in order that it might thrill with its music the farthest corner of the largest hall. But he had no gesture except to raise his hand, and that not above the level of his breast. Gladstone was everything at once—actor, missionary, debater, exponent of legislative detail—such an one as never before or since rose to address an audience. Bright excelled in pure oratory in its stricter sense.

## PUBLISHERS EACH HAVE A STYLE

Routine in a publishing office is something quite unappreciated by the outside world. Most publishers have a style book which tells the workers what the standard in spelling, punctuation, diction and so on, is. This unifies the books or other publications that are put forth by the house and stamps them with a certain individuality. Certain magazines have already adopted some of the proposed spelling reforms, certain others still retain elaborately the longest way to spell everything, though plow for plough has driven its gleaming steel through the columns of all American books and papers.

The Century magazine has kindly printed part of its own list of words or phrases that are not to be used by writers and editors for the magazine. They are told to avoid: above or over for more than, aggregate for total, balance for remainder, call attention for direct attention, claim for assert, commence for begin, conscious for aware, couple for two, cultured for cultivated, date back to for date from, donate for give, endorse for approve, fall for autumn, from whence for whence, inaugurate for establish, institute, individual for person, infinite for great, vast, in our midst for among us, in spite of, despite, last for latest, less for fewer, materially for largely, mutual for common, notice for observe.

Onto for on or upon is under the ban, partially for partly, party for person, past two years for last two years, practically for virtually, prior to for before, propose for purpose, proven for proved, quite for something of, realize for obtain, section for region, spend for pass, standpoint for point of view, subsequently for afterward, transpire for happen, universal for general, vest for waistcoat, vicinity for neighborhood, viewpoint for point of view, and would seem for seems.

## Farm as a Factory

Many an up-to-date farm is taking on the aspect of a real factory. What is it but a manufacturing plant where raw materials are converted into finished products? It is as much so as any so-called enterprise. The editor of Farm Engineer tells of being asked to figure on the speeds and sizes of pulleys for a farm power house near Springfield, O. This farmer has a real farm factory. He put in a line shaft and from this he will run a churn, cream separator, corn sheller, pump, feed cutter, bone grinder and feed mill. An eight-horse power engine will furnish the power. Later he intends to operate an electric lighting plant and some other machines from this same shaft.

This makes a very convenient and economical arrangement. It increases the usefulness of the engine. Where it is necessary to move the engine from one job to another the tendency will be often to do some of them by hand rather than go to the trouble of moving the engine. By having the work concentrated as much as possible in one place it saves time, and the cost of power is less, because it is possible to run two or three of the smaller machines at one time without increased cost of fuel.

Builder for the Birds

Nothing marks more pleasantly the growth of interest in bird protection in the United States than an advertisement in a recent periodical that illustrates all the latest styles in bird houses, and offers a book written for nothing else than to tell what kinds of houses are best for different birds and where the houses should be placed. Of course, the houses are also to be chosen to harmonize with the architecture of the human habitation near which they may be set up. We read, for instance, of the purple martin house, and a bluebird house, "solid oak, with cypress shingles," is warranted to stand all conditions. The "sheltered food house" sounds the last note of luxury. This may be had with an "all copper roof."

## Give Us Men

## Carlyle's Picture of Words worth

God give us men at a time like this, men of great hearts, strong minds, true faith, and willing hands, men whom the lust of office does not kill, men whom the spoils of office cannot buy, men who possess opinions and a will, men who honor, men who cannot lie. God give us men.—Sir Edward Carson.

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## Assumptions Tell

What a man believes may be ascertained, not from his creed, but from the assumptions on which he habitually acts.—Bernard Shaw.

TIERRA DEL FUEGO, instead of being a land of desolation, as it is generally designated, is a country of picturesque scenes, with natural resources which promise great prosperity, according to Robert E. Mansfield in his book, "Progressive Chile." This southern archipelago includes hundreds of islands, some of which are rocky, mountainous and barren, but most of which are covered with woods. On the larger islands, including that of Tierra del Fuego, are wide stretches of valley and plain, covered with rich grasses, affording splendid pasture for sheep, cattle and horses. In addition to the timber and the thousands of sheep, placer gold mining furnishes wealth to the inhabitants.

"There are few more interesting and picturesque sights," says Mr. Mansfield, than those far southern farm lands in the Magellanes territory, the Scotland of South America. Long sweeping, undulating down climbs upward to the forest clad hills, or down to the edges of the glacial lakes; and through the mazes of blackthorn, the bloom of which

## Relief in Rhyme

When matters go askew sometimes, I find much help in making rhymes. For instance, when I darkly "grope," it helps a lot to think of "hope." And when the night is black as "ink" it helps to think that dawn is "pink." When scenes are steeped in "misery" I like to think of "charity."

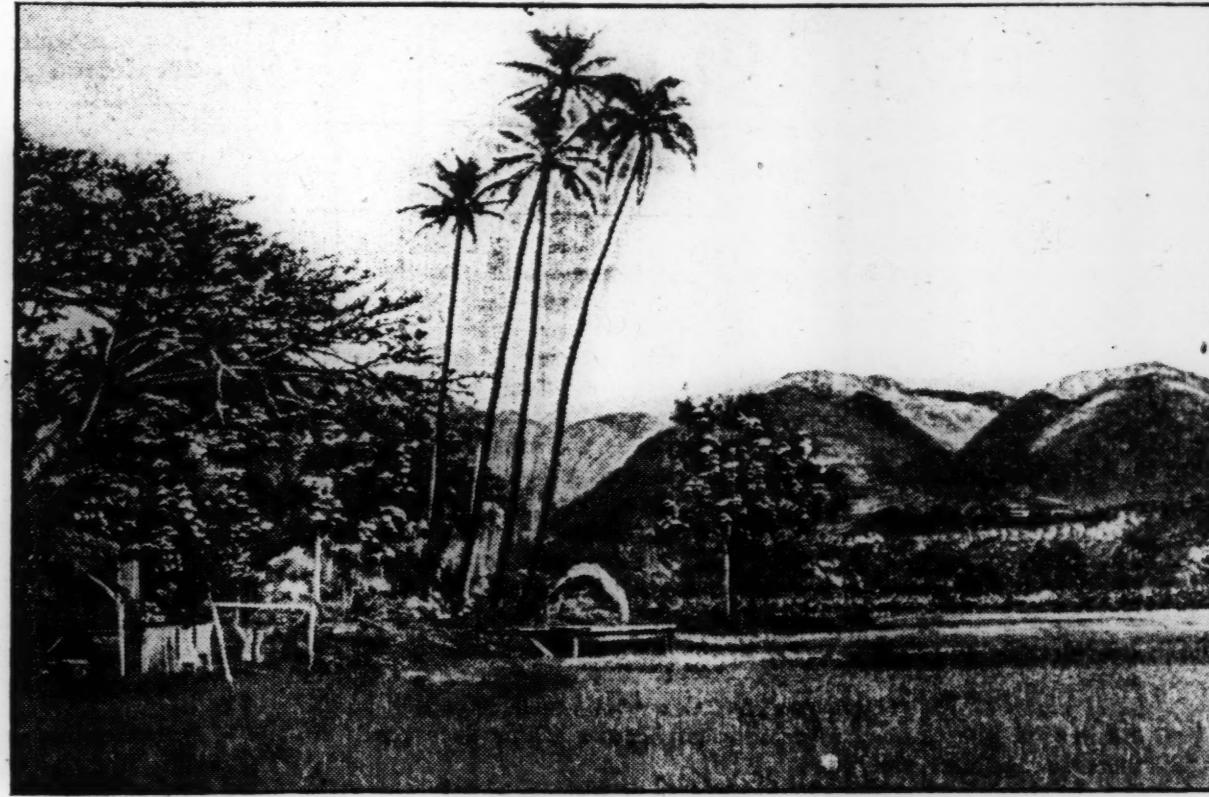
"Glad" rhymes with "sad," and "light" with "night." While "pight" and "spite" suggest "de-light." And as for "jeer," and "sneer" and "fear," My rhyming scheme leads on to "cheer." Just try it when your days are "blue," Your rhymes may show the "skies are, too."

—John Kendrick Bangs.

## Keeping Bees in the Flat

Whether it was seriously advocated or not, American press reports recently carried the story that Frank C. Pellett, state bee inspector of Iowa, declared in a speech at St. Louis that all city flat dwellers should raise bees. On the window sill of the ordinary city flat, Mr. Pellett said, it is entirely practicable to keep a hive of bees. If there are no yards with trees and flowers surrounding the flat it is easy to keep potted flowers on the window sills, adding to the beauty of the flat's homelike appointments and at the same time providing sustenance for the bees until summer, when it usually is possible to find clover, grass, trees, flowers in some nearby areaway, which the swarm of bees will discover, returning to the hive like chickens coming home to roost.

## CORNER IN THE RICE FIELDS, HAWAII



(Photo by A. R. Gurrey, Jr.)

## Friendship

May the law of Sallust always remain engraven on the heart of your king. "Not with the help of arms nor treasures do kingdoms continue to flourish, but with the help of friends, and these cannot be gained by force nor bought with gold—they are won by acts of kindness and by faithfulness." And moreover, "it is necessary always to live in unity with one's own—by concord the smallest things become great, whilst by discord the greatest are reduced to nought." Let him remember the example of M. Agrippa, who thought much of this precept which alone may make of your royal master a good brother, a good comrade, a good friend, a good king. Next to God let nothing be dearer to him than friendships. Let him always implicitly trust the man he once found worthy of his friendship and, according to the advice of Seneca, let him prove his friends in all things, but take care first to prove himself also. Slow in contracting friendships, let him be even more slow in breaking them asunder, and, if possible, never let him do so.—Petrarch.

## Lowell the Teacher

At a dinner given to celebrate James Russell Lowell, speeches on his public career and his writings in poetry and prose had been made, rehearsing all from beginning to end, but no mention was made of his teaching. Barrett Wendell was there—who was a student at Harvard when Mr. Lowell was teaching—and after it was over he spoke to Mr. Lowell who would ever be to him chiefly the most inspiring teacher he ever had known. Lowell's face lighted, says Mr. Wendell, with the old quizzical smile, but Mr. Wendell could not tell quite how much Lowell was in earnest when he said, with all the old urbanity, that he was glad to hear it, for he had been wondering if he had not wasted half his time.

## PUBLISHERS EACH HAVE A STYLE

Routine in a publishing office is something quite unappreciated by the outside world. Most publishers have a style book which tells the workers what the standard in spelling, punctuation, diction and so on, is. This unifies the books or other publications that are put forth by the house and stamps them with a certain individuality. Certain magazines have already adopted some of the proposed spelling reforms, certain others still retain elaborately the longest way to spell everything, though plow for plough has driven its gleaming steel through the columns of all American books and papers.

The Century magazine has kindly printed part of its own list of words or phrases that are not to be used by writers and editors for the magazine. They are told to avoid: above or over for more than, aggregate for total, balance for remainder, call attention for direct attention, claim for assert, commence for begin, conscious for aware, couple for two, cultured for cultivated, date back to for date from, donate for give, endorse for approve, fall for autumn, from whence for whence, inaugurate for establish, institute, individual for person, infinite for great, vast, in our midst for among us, in spite of, despite, last for latest, less for fewer, materially for largely, mutual for common, notice for observe.

Onto for on or upon is under the ban, partially for partly, party for person, past two years for last two years, practically for virtually, prior to for before, propose for purpose, proven for proved, quite for something of, realize for obtain, section for region, spend for pass, standpoint for point of view, subsequently for afterward, transpire for happen, universal for general, vest for waistcoat, vicinity for neighborhood, viewpoint for point of view, and would seem for seems.

## Farm as a Factory

Many an up-to-date farm is taking on the aspect of a real factory. What is it but a manufacturing plant where raw materials are converted into finished products? It is as much so as any so-called enterprise. The editor of Farm Engineer tells of being asked to figure on the speeds and sizes of pulleys for a farm power house near Springfield, O. This farmer has a real farm factory. He put in a line shaft and from this he will run a churn, cream separator, corn sheller, pump, feed cutter, bone grinder and feed mill. An eight-horse power engine will furnish the power. Later he intends to operate an electric lighting plant and some other machines from this same shaft.

This makes a very convenient and economical arrangement. It increases the usefulness of the engine. Where it is necessary to move the engine from one job to another the tendency will be often to do some of them by hand rather than go to the trouble of moving the engine. By having the work concentrated as much as possible in one place it saves time, and the cost of power is less, because it is possible to run two or three of the smaller machines at one time without increased cost of fuel.

Builder for the Birds

Nothing marks more pleasantly the growth of interest in bird protection in the United States than an advertisement in a recent periodical that illustrates all the latest styles in bird houses, and offers a book written for nothing else than to tell what kinds of houses are best for different birds and where the houses should be placed. Of course, the houses are also to be chosen to harmonize with the architecture of the human habitation near which they may be set up. We read, for instance, of the purple martin house, and a bluebird house, "solid oak, with cypress shingles," is warranted to stand all conditions. The "sheltered food house" sounds the last note of luxury. This may be had with an "all copper roof."

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And

## Health

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## GREEKS SPEAK TURKISH IN TARSUS

# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

## EDITORIAL

Boston, Mass., Saturday, February 28, 1914

### The Business Situation Reviewed

BECAUSE all problems relating to the business structure have not been solved, or because some lines of trade have not responded to the general impulse toward improvement, there are some who think that there has been no real change for the better. Business today does not make a very favorable comparison with that of a year ago, it is true; but since the first of the year conditions have improved in many directions. The month of February is generally dull, but business has held its own fairly well during the period and in some cases further improvement is recorded. The fortnightly bulletin of the American Railway Association, issued this week, shows a further decrease in the net surplus of idle freight cars of 12,626. These figures are a fairly good index of the general freight movement, and a reduction in the surplus of idle cars usually indicates heavier traffic as a result of increased general business.

Business throughout the world is by no means satisfactory. In some European centers it is considered poor. But with the easing of monetary conditions and the accumulated requirements of consumers who have been postponing their purchases until money became more plentiful, there is reason for the hope of better times in the near future. However, it is necessary to exercise patience. One reason for some of the pessimistic views recently expressed is that many had expected a sudden rebound from the depressed conditions of last year and were disappointed that business did not expand to the extent they thought it would. Stock market prices leaped forward in January, but did not continue their upward march in February. They have not yielded to any great extent, but for the last several weeks they have been simply "marking time." Yet there is no reason to be discouraged over the outlook. The spring should inspire fresh courage and greater buying by the railroads and other corporations, as it usually does. Probably there has never been a time when there has been so much hand-to-mouth buying. Stocks are low and shelves bare. Merchants and manufacturers have refrained from accumulating stocks and supplies in the hope of obtaining lower prices. Commodities prices have been declining and may go still lower before liquidation has been completed. The lower price level will have the effect of reducing the cost of living and naturally will be of world-wide benefit. Business is likely to continue quiet during the process, but it should be remembered that fundamental conditions are steadily improving while these readjustments are taking place. The future holds forth much promise for those who can make good use of the present.

### Billions in Automobile Industry

THE official of the state of New York, who is best informed as to conditions in the motor car building and operating industry works out, link by link, a chain of evidence which, in his opinion, justifies the conclusion that "at the present rate of increase the gross expenditure upon all branches of motoring (on land) will, before the present year is out, reach the enormous sum of over three billion dollars." That is for the United States alone. He also estimates that at least 3,000,000 inhabitants of the country are directly or indirectly supported by the manufacture and use of motor cars; that to offset costs to the public from roadway maintenance, the states of the Union now gather annually not less than \$9,500,000 in license fees; and that, restricted as is the class of owners of automobiles when numerically considered and set over against non-owners, nevertheless the economic profits of the new industry are widely distributed, and labor profits greatly through the employment furnished by the perfected invention. So that while undoubtedly the capital invested in motors by their owners has in many cases been for a time taken from and denied to older and more historic forms of industry, nevertheless it is not so largely wasted as some authors of jeremiads would imply.

Much of the lamentation based on rise of the motor-car industry and its worldwide success comes from critics who conceive of owners of cars as investing in and operating their machines for pleasure solely. Pleasure is a motive, but not the only one; and precisely as the more enduring, serviceable, educational aspects of ownership of cars are seen by purchasers and by a critical public, talk of luxury and waste will be likely to diminish.

### Brazil's Tasks Are Multiplying

WHEN oriental rubber entered the world market as competitor to the Para product, Brazilian planters realized that the country stood face to face with a new economic issue. Prices began to drop, and for a time continued downward; and soon the government took a hand to prevent the great industry from ceasing to be one of the mainsprings of Brazilian productivity. New gathering methods have been introduced, and better measures adopted for marketing the product. Time alone is now wanted for full readjustment. But unfortunately, as it seemed, other retarding agencies were at work while the great industry kept floundering about without a rudder. The money markets of the world were becoming tighter. Loans were falling due. South America began also to feel the effect of the war in the near east. Railway development in Brazil was halted in some important instances. Men were thrown out of work, and then, to cap it all, some politicians in the republic took advantage of the perplexing situation.

Has Brazil a revolution on hand at the present moment? Conditions in the state of Ceara are such that in Rio de Janeiro, at least, the opinion obtains that an armed political movement against the government is in effect. A correspondent of the Monitor in the Brazilian capital sends the information that the Ceara disturbance had its start on the cessation of railway construction, and that the leaders are fanning dissatisfaction into flame by claiming that the impending presidential election is to bring consequential changes. Ceara is a long distance from Rio de Janeiro, the state being one of the six northwestern commonwealths. It is a rule of Brazilian hegemony

that each state shall first deal with its own problems. For this reason the federal government has not yet taken a hand in the Ceara outbreaks.

Most accounts from Rio de Janeiro seem to coincide in the statement that the present administration will have difficulty maintaining its hold and that there is general dissatisfaction with the plan of the government to make the Vice-President run for the highest office. And yet leaders of the liberal factions have refused to remain candidates because, as they claim, they will be unable to carry the election even with a majority following. The government officials deny that a free vote does not prevail in the republic.

So the country approaches an election that is likely to prove one of the most important since the nation dispensed with monarchical rule. It is no easy task the country is confronted with. But the inherent strength of this South American land and the sober judgment of its citizens will probably be equal to the occasion.

SAN FRANCISCO school children are at present engaged in transforming vacant and unsightly city lots into flower gardens. The season is just far enough ahead in San Francisco to make its example valuable for cities to which the planting season comes later. The great thing is to get the children interested beforehand rather than afterward.

### National Service and the People's Voice

THE question of national service is one upon which the citizens of the United Kingdom are by no means unanimous. This was brought home very forcibly to the British public when a well-known field marshal in the British army recently severed his connection with a branch of the territorials, giving as his reason the lack of public support, and the fact that the specific branch with which he was connected was really supported by a mere handful of enthusiastic advocates. In considering the question, therefore, the important fact cannot be overlooked, that every request for more soldiers or additional battleships is met by an appeal from those in favor of disarmament, that international difficulties should be settled by arbitration, and not by resort to arms.

It would be a truism to say that those most affected by the declaration of war heartily support the peace movement. Mr. Arthur Chamberlain recently, referring to the foreign policy of the United Kingdom, urged the importance of the government taking the people more into their confidence, in order, he added, that they might follow the steps leading up to a crisis, and so be in a better position to bear the sacrifices they must make. When Mr. Chamberlain's proposal is carried out, as it doubtless some day will be, one of the ideals of democracy will have been attained. With the people in possession of the facts of the case and in a position to follow in detail the negotiations, it is not easy to believe that the universal desire will be for war. Warfare and all connected with it savor of barbarism, and to imagine that the majority in any civilized country would wish to resort to such means for settling difficulties is scarcely thinkable.

Mr. Arthur Chamberlain is not the first to recommend such a plan of procedure, for the demand was made more than once during recent international crises. The voice of the people has, however, lately become more and more audible, and there is every reason why they should be enabled to share more fully in shaping the destinies of the country, and so made capable of rendering a more effective national service than would be possible were they to become efficient marksmen or mere fighting machines.

IT WILL be quickly observed, we take it, by those whose interest has been aroused by a revival of the movement to solve the Back Bay railroad yards problem that the so-called impossibilities in the situation are receiving far more publicity and attention, and are given far more weight, than they are entitled to. The public is informed at the very outset, for instance, that abandonment of the tract as a terminal is impossible, that the sinking of the tracks is impossible, that the establishing of a great passenger station on the site is impossible, because this would involve electrification, and that is impossible—that, in short, the only thing possible is the sale of a strip of the land, seventy feet in depth, running the entire length of the yards on Boylston street and from the Hotel Lenox to Huntington avenue on Exeter street. Built up, this strip would form a screen between the railroad yards and Boylston and Exeter streets; it would still, however, leave an unsightly stretch on Huntington avenue, a thoroughfare that promises to be as important as any other in the Back Bay district in the near future.

Even if the freight houses were removed from the Huntington avenue side, so that the yards might be completely hedged in with business buildings, these under the conditions prevailing in their rear would hardly warrant such investments on the part of builders as the Back Bay has a right to expect. At the most provision for a fringe of buildings around the yards would simply amount to a temporary and an unsatisfactory compromise, to a mere makeshift, and it might lead to the creation of conditions far more undesirable than those existing at present.

It will be better, we think, if the mayor and the representatives of the Boston & Albany Railroad Company, and all others who may take an active part in this matter, shall start out on the theory that there are no impossibilities, reasonably so-called, in the situation. When the interests of a great section of a great city are at stake everything that is feasible becomes possible. This, we are quite sure, is the view New York, Chicago, St. Louis, San Francisco, or a score of other cities we might name, would take of a similar proposition. That the Boston & Albany yards can be lowered far below the surface, leaving the roof of the subway to be subdivided and improved in a manner comfortable with the Back Bay section in general, should not be questioned for a moment in a city as forward as Boston in underground construction. The details are a secondary matter. No arrangement that stops short of eliminating the tracks from the surface can be regarded as final. There are commercial possibilities in the case sufficient in number and scope to make the cost of the improvement seem comparatively trivial.

Two distinguished aviators have been defeated for public office abroad, which goes to show that politics is an art rather than an adventure.

READERS of the household page of the Monitor were told, in an interesting article on the subject the other day, how many things might be cooked appetizingly in the casserole. To the untutored male it seems as if a little of everything in the refrigerator, excepting some steadily disappearing ice, can be placed in the casserole, subjected to slow heat, and served in such a manner as to draw forth encomiums from the most fastidious. Of course, one may expect more or less objection to the casserole in prejudiced quarters—the joke writers who have gone to affluence by using the much-maligned hash as a topic, for instance—for if the casserole, with its general utility as to contents, is to go into widespread American use, there will be naught wherewith to make the toothsome breakfast dish. Strange, the Monitor article said, how few cooked en casserole. The utensil had been in use for centuries before its introduction into the United States. Many of the older civilizations had eaten from it and flourished upon its contents. But it is so recent an arrival in the United States that it is mentioned in few of the present-day cookbooks. At least, it is not mentioned as a casserole, and that is the respectful way to speak of it. The casserole is for all practical purposes a bean pot with a handle. It is well enough to know this, but it will be equally well if one shall keep it to one's self. It would not do at all, when lunching or dining with one's friends, to say to the hostess, "Oh, I see you have been cooking en bean pot today." You would be right; but there is such a thing as being too plain-spoken.

If the blunt truth must be told, one of the principal reasons why the housewives of the United States do not use casseroles more generally is that in the kind of cooking for which the casserole is usually employed they use handled crocks or bean pots. Casserole to most of them has a porcelain, nickel-mounted, art department sound, whereas the handled crock or bean pot is indissolubly associated with the basement bargain. They do with the crock or pot exactly what it is said may be done with the casserole, but as they see it, it isn't anything to boast about, because the left-over things must be used in some way, and most families like meat pie or stew every once in a while. Of course there is a growing class of housewives in the United States now affecting the fireless cooker which cooks the left-overs to slow heat in aluminum ware, but these housekeepers constitute a small number compared with the multitude that clings to the bean pot and its kindred, and finds its reward.

THE school committee may plan and may decree, the superintendent and the principal may execute and supervise, but the teacher in the school room is the real agent in the process of education. To him or to her is given the chance to make or mar any theory of pedagogics. This being so, it is strange that more thought is not given by the public to getting precise information about what goes on in class rooms. It is well to report, as fully and as intelligently as may be, the formal addresses and papers of experts read at conferences of educators. Wisdom thus in due time percolates down and down to the humblest grade teacher. Citizens also should have in detail most, if not all, discussions of school policies carried on in local educational governing boards. But parents need to know more about education than what they can get in addresses of experts or discussions of school committee officials. They need to know just what teachers teach and how they do it.

Of course a simple solution of the problem would be for parents to visit the schools where, in theory at least, they are always welcome. But life and duty are too complex to permit many parents to act as school visitors. What then? Visit by proxy. Take the record of visitors who have leisure. If any visitor in the school room adds to leisure insight and candor, then he can report intelligently on what he finds.

Realizing this need of more light on precise conditions in school rooms and on the range, accuracy and freshness of teaching methods, the New York bureau of municipal research has been busy of late, and some of its disclosures are sobering. A stenographic report of pupils' questions and teachers' answers, when placed before teachers, superintendent or the parents of children taught, often makes a significant and illuminative showing.

THE prices of Thackerayana just realized at the Lambert collection sale in New York city indicate that most of the buyers were compatriots of the Philadelphian who spared no expense to amass, during the latter part of the last century, the unrivaled array of letters, drawings and books just brought under the hammer. Thus, to illustrate the lengths to which persons with deep purses and ardent enthusiasm for collecting will now go, let it be recorded that the correspondence between Thackeray and the Brookfields fetched \$8877, and thirty-one letters by Charlotte Bronte, in some of which Thackeray was discussed admiringly, were sold for no less a sum than \$3698. Most of the lots apparently will find their way into the collections of admirers of the novelist resident in the United States, though no doubt some of the auction room spoil will be taken to England, as indeed much of it should be if there are any rules of ethics or taste governing in this matter of making commerce of intimate personal correspondence.

Publicity given in the press of the United States to the text of the correspondence just auctioned off has diffused abroad knowledge of more severe strictures by Thackeray on his American hosts than previously had been disclosed. As compared with Dickens or Trollope, he always has been counted friendly and as coming nearer than they to doing justice to the civilization of the young nation. This comparative judgment still stands; but Thackeray as caustic critic now looms larger than he did.

No open bargaining in the public market for letters of the kind that Thackeray sent to Mrs. Brookfield can go on at any time, in any place, without an instinctive condemnation of the process that makes merchandise of such records of the human heart. If they are to be read of all men, because intrinsically so creditable to humanity and so fine as epistolary literature, then ways and means of publicity should be devised that avoid the taint of commercialism, and title to the correspondence should pass without pecuniary and speculative reward.

### Casserole Versus the Bean Pot

### Class Room Methods Published

### Auction Prices and Ethics